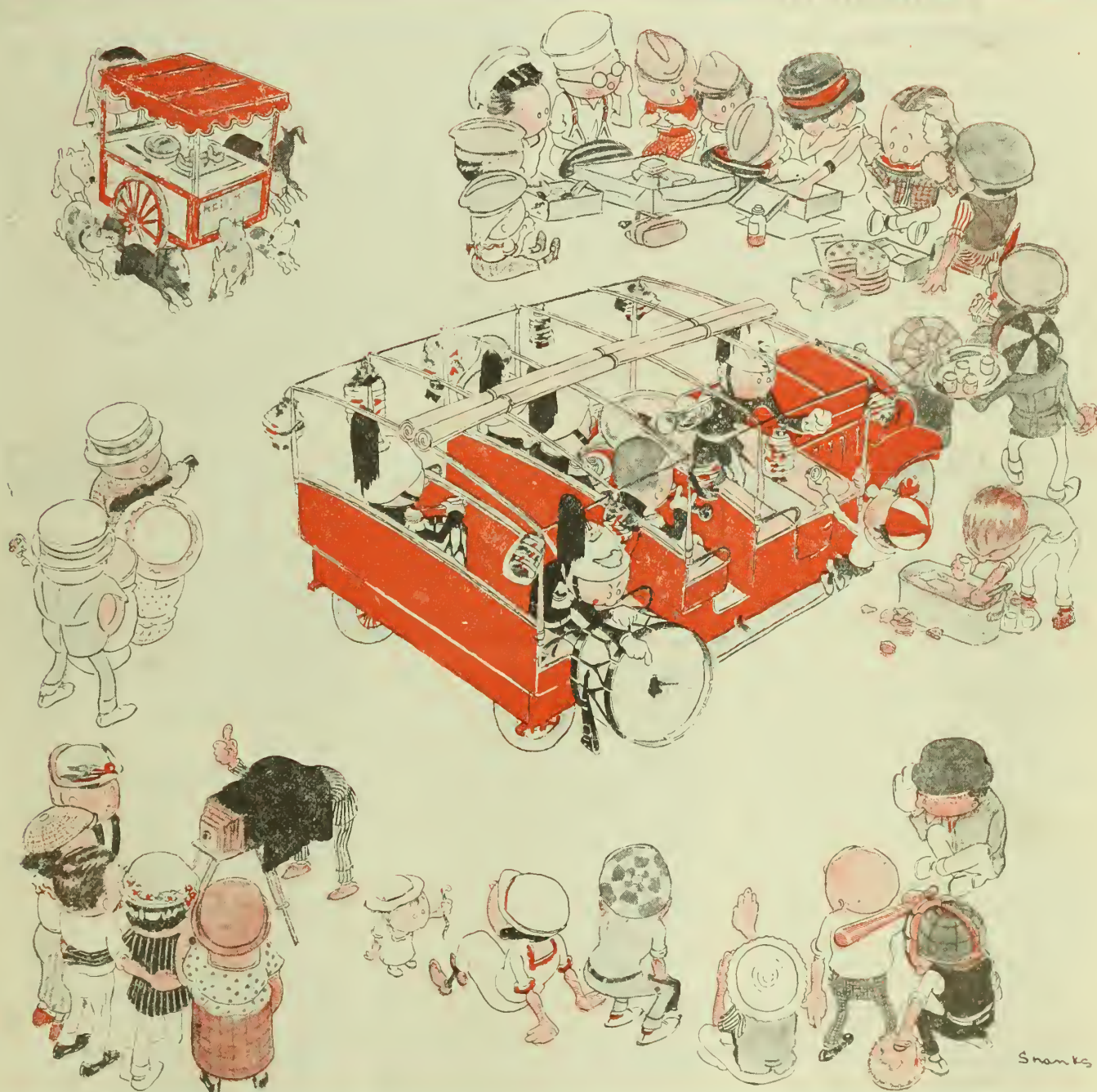


The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 21, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price \$2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921.



The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

BUSINESS OFFICE
(Advertising and Circulation)
627 West 43d Street, New York City

EDITORIAL OFFICES
Natl. Hqtrs. Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.
627 W. 43d St., New York City

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AUGUST 3, 1923

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PAGE 3

The Price We Pay

By Dr. Edwin Grant Conklin

THE author of this article—a Princeton professor—is a noted biologist. He says: "We are paying a frightful bill for the reckless way in which we have admitted all types of people into this country, and what we have paid in the past is as nothing compared with what we must pay in the future." Among a long list of important, and frequently alarming, facts he calls attention to are these:

In 1921 twenty-three percent of all our paupers were foreign-born, while twenty-three percent more were the children of foreign-born parents.

Since 1901 we have admitted more than two million white immigrants below the average negro in intelligence.

In 1921 there were 30,123 foreign-born whites in 155 insane asylums in the United States.

One-eighth of our population is foreign-born. This one-eighth furnishes about one-sixth of all our criminals, one-fourth of all our paupers and one-third of all our insane.

About thirty-four percent of our population con-

sists of persons who were born abroad and their children born in this country. This thirty-four percent furnishes about fifty-five percent of all our insane, forty-six percent of our paupers and forty percent of the feeble-minded.

The cost of maintaining prisons, reformatories and almshouses in this country consumes more than one-sixth of the public revenue of all the states. America spends much more money caring for these social parasites than it spends to educate its normal citizens. This is one reason why the general level of intelligence in this country is steadily declining.

AT a national conference on immigration a year ago one of the principal speakers made a plea for absolutely free and unrestricted immigration. When he was asked whether he really meant that he would let down the bars to all colors and races and to all types of individuals, including idiots, lunatics, paupers, anarchists, thieves, and prostitutes, he answered, "Yes. These people are in the world and must be cared for, and no nation is as able to care for them as we are."

This represents the most extreme view of humanitarian idealism as applied to immigration. Such all-inclusive charity is magnificent until you come to pay the price, but when that price means robbing your own family to provide for strangers or turning your country into a penal colony or a lunatic asylum for the benefit of foreign nations it is time to remember that charity begins at home.

Fortunately there is rather less of this impractical sentimentalism about the open door to all the world than there used to be. Sentimental jags may be as costly as other kinds, and paying the bill has a sobering effect even on the most enthusiastic idealist. We are now paying a frightful bill for the reckless way in which we have admitted all types of people into this country, and what we have paid in the past is as nothing compared with what we must

pay either directly or indirectly in the future.

However much the ideal of America as an asylum for the poor and oppressed of other lands may have appealed to our forefathers, however much we may sympathize in principle with the sentiment that we should help to bear the white man's burden, we are not quite so daft as to believe that the best service America can render to humanity is to become an asylum for criminals, lunatics and fools. We are the richest nation in the world and it may be that we are better able to take care of defectives and criminals than other nations are, but we are not financially able to take care of the offscourings of all the earth.

Some Startling Statistics

ALREADY we have from one and one-half to two million defectives and delinquents in our custodial institutions. Already the cost of maintaining prisons, reformatories, asylums and almshouses requires more than seventeen percent of the public revenues of all the States, and in some of the States, as for example Massachusetts, it consumes more than thirty percent. This does not include the large sums spent by Federal, county and municipal governments for custodial institutions nor the enormous private contributions to charity. The direct cost of custodial institutions is only a fraction of the total

cost of the army of defective, delinquent and dependent persons who are not in institutions but who do not support themselves and are actually parasites on society. Undoubtedly much more public money is spent throughout the United States on these social parasites than on the education of normal citizens.

The most important of all questions for us is the quality and not the quantity of our citizenry. Every nation rises or falls as the quality of its citizens goes up or down. If immigration is improving the quality of our people it is a good thing for the nation, without respect to how it may affect you or me. If it is lowering our standards it is destroying the nation more completely than any foreign enemy could ever do. Probably every one knows immigrants of splendid qualities who are contributing to our present success and our future greatness, and those who generalize from single instances refer to such cases as proving the value of immigration, but it is necessary to get a wider view of the problem than such isolated cases give.

The general effect of our immigration may be measured only by considering the qualities of immigrants as a whole. This can be done by comparing the relative numbers of native and of foreign-born persons in the prisons and asylums of the country and also the relative standing of these two groups

in the schools and in the army mental tests.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives has recently published an important report by Dr. H. H. Laughlin on the place of birth of the inmates of 445 state and Federal institutions for the criminal, insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, tuberculous, blind, deaf, and dependent classes. Since all of these classes are excluded by our immigration laws the number of foreign-born persons in these different institutions is a rough measure of the efficiency with which it is possible to enforce these laws.

For example, out of a total of 15,656 inmates of institutions for feeble-minded, only 725 were foreign-born. Feeble-mindedness is a failure of the mind to develop normally and it is usually recognizable early in life, so that there is no especial difficulty in detecting and excluding marked cases. On the other hand feeble-mindedness is inherited as a recessive trait, which means that it may skip one or more generations and then reappear. Parents may be normal and yet transmit feeble-mindedness to their children if "it runs in the family." Consequently we should expect that there would be a much larger occurrence of feeble-mindedness among the children of immigrants than among the immigrants themselves, and this is a fact, for while there were only 725 feeble-minded immigrants in these institutions there were 5,574 feeble-minded children of immigrants.

What has been said of feeble-mindedness applies, in the main, to epilepsy. In the institutions for this defect only 647 were foreign-born, but 2,381 were the children of immigrants. These immigrants probably had this defect in their heredity, though they did not show it themselves.

On the other hand insanity does not usually manifest itself in the early years of life; furthermore, as in many other diseases, its appearance may depend not only on inheritance but also on certain outside conditions that favor it. Consequently immigrants who are sane at the time of admission may become insane afterward, both because of an inherited tendency to insanity and because of disturbing conditions in their new home. These conditions, however, would not produce insanity except in persons who have an inherited sus-

ceptibility to it. Dr. Laughlin found that in 155 insane asylums in the United States there were 30,123 foreign-born whites, which means that a very large number of immigrants with a predisposition to insanity are admitted to this country.

Persons known to be criminals are excluded by our immigration laws. Nevertheless in 1921 there were 8,017 foreign-born whites in criminalistic institutions, while there were 21,000 children of foreign-born parents in such institutions. The causes of crime are numerous and frequently obscure, but there is much evidence that crime is often associated with mental defects that are inherited. Dr. H. H. Goddard estimates that about fifty percent of the inmates of penitentiaries and reformatories are mentally defective, and we know that many of these defects are hereditary. When one considers the fact that certain types of crime characterize certain races, it seems probable that there is a hereditary basis for these racial tendencies to particular forms of lawlessness.

Since 1882 we have tried to exclude

immigrants who are likely to become public charges and yet, in 1921, twenty-three percent of all paupers were foreign-born, while twenty-three percent more were the children of foreign-born parents. Pauperism, like crime, may be due to many causes, but when one observes from two to fifteen times as much of it in one large racial group as in another it is evident that it depends upon something other than bad luck.

These are a few types of serious human defects that are becoming an increasing burden on society. Under the best of conditions we shall probably always have with us the poor, as well as the feeble-minded, the insane and the criminals. We shall continue to breed our own defectives and delinquents, and the larger these classes become the harder will be the lot of the normal citizen.

Immigration should improve our human stock, but statistics show that it has debased it. The census of 1920 enumerates nearly fourteen million persons in the United States who were born in foreign lands. This is about one-eighth of the entire population.

This one-eighth furnishes about one-sixth of all our criminals, one-fourth of all our paupers and one-third of all our insane. About 34 percent of the entire population consists of "foreign-born stock"; that is, persons who were born abroad together with their children born in this country. This 34 percent furnishes about 55 percent of all our insane, 46 percent of our paupers, and 40 percent of the feeble-minded. These figures show that foreign-born persons and their children are not, in these respects, as good as the average of the entire population; in other words our immigration is lowering the general level of our population as regards feeble-mindedness, pauperism, insanity, and crime.

These facts, and many others equally illuminating, are brought out in the report of Dr. Laughlin to the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives. Dr. Laughlin's figures prove conclusively that immigration is degrading our general level. They show, for example, that the offspring of parents who were natives of this country have a smaller quota of criminals, insane and feeble-minded than the offspring of parents who were immigrants. They show, also, that the foreign-born have more than three times as many insane as the children of (Continued on page 19)



© Ewing Galloway

Where the English language is a foreign tongue: Orchard Street in New York City's polyglot lower East Side which is typical of the condition amid which the greater part of our urban immigrants live

• Another D. C. I. Story

A Matter of Evidence

By Karl W. Detzer



"A Frenchman had stumbled over it"

IT was a rainy, windy night in April, 1919. As I climbed from my car about nine o'clock at the office of the provost marshal in Le Mans, where I had stopped to leave a report, an orderly ran from the courtyard to meet me.

"Murder," he called, "at the forwarding camp!"

Lieutenant Colonel Max Elser, assistant provost marshal, drove up to the door at the same moment. He heard the orderly's shout.

"Take my car," he directed. "It's faster than your's."

With me at the time was Lieutenant Leo Rasche, chief area operator of the Le Mans district of the Division of Criminal Investigation. Under his supervision was the clearing up of all crime in the embarkation area outside of the city limits. Murder in the forwarding camp, therefore, was directly in his province.

Telling our own driver to return to headquarters and order First Sergeant Madden to join us at once at the camp, we leaped into the colonel's car. The engine hummed as we turned south into Rue Nationale. We crossed the bridge over the Huisne without slowing our speed, flashed around the fountain in the suburb of Pontlieu, and roared along the muddy road that led to the forwarding camp.

Perhaps you knew that place and its discomforts. It was a huge encampment, with thousands of hastily constructed barracks on a broad field of oozy mud. Home through it came several hundred thousand Americans; every man of them was glad to leave its desolate confines.

It lay upon a rolling tract about five kilometers south of the city limits of

Le Mans. A French national road split it in two, and the state railway bordered it on the west. To the east it spread out into interminable rows of shacks, ending far across the muddy flats with the development battalion; here Captain Levi A. Beam superintended the task of reclaiming into good soldiers men discharged from the guardhouse.

Major Garrigues, a hard-working, conscientious officer who commanded the military police battalion of the camp, came down to the road to meet us.

"It's your case, not mine," he said, as he climbed into our car. "I'll go with you, but I confess freely that I've had no experience in trailing down murder on a rainy night."

He guided us to his own tent.

There in an ambulance Private John Hertz lay dead, with a hole in the back of his head and a great gaping wound where his forehead should have been. He had been found at dusk that evening, face down in the mud, in a dark path through the woods a mile and three-quarters southwest of the camp.

Apparently he had been dead many hours. The body was quite cold; rigor mortis had already set in. Clutched in the boy's stiff fingers was the bronze button of an olive-drab uniform, with the threads still hanging to it. In his pocket were a few francs. His blouse was ripped open, the shirt pulled from the breeches, and gone, so Major Garrigues told us, was the money belt which comrades said he always wore.

Private Hertz had been the orderly to the colonel commanding the camp, a quiet lad and an efficient soldier—

that much we learned at once from Major Garrigues. Leaving Lieutenant Rasche to work at the camp to get what information he could from associates of the dead boy, I started with the major toward the place where the body had been found.

It was a Frenchman who had stumbled over it while hunting his cow at dusk that evening. Extremely agitated, he had reported his discovery to a military policeman on mounted patrol in the vicinity. The policeman made a hurried investigation and galloped back to his headquarters.

We took the main road south—you can see it on the accompanying map—crossed the railway, and turned back to our right. Leaving the car, we walked into a narrow dark trail, heavily washed with the rains that had pounded all day. A hundred yards in a deep forest we found the spot where the murder had been committed.

The ground was tramped down as if there had been a struggle. But the rains of the day and night, combined with the intense darkness, defeated any effort to discover traces of the assassin. Our only course of action was to note two or three factors which later were to play an important part in the investigation.

The place was lonely, the trail well worn. Scattered along its edges were stubs of American cigarettes, wrappers of American chocolate, and signs of American hobnails. It was apparent that the winding forest path had been used extensively by our soldiers. Why?

It led only to a back road. We followed it over hundreds of boot prints. About a quarter of a mile south of the

spot where the trail through the woods joined the back road we came upon a café. It was an out-of-bounds place owned by M. Bigot. As we passed it we heard the drunken laughter of Americans and the giggles of women.

Here was reason enough for the foot-path. Military police guarded the four corners of the camp, and posts along the road made it uncomfortable for a soldier without a pass. This path was a short cut, therefore, and an invisible one, to the café of Bigot.

"I have a lead, captain," Lieutenant Rasche reported after we returned to the camp headquarters. "From what I get here, the man we want is named Read—Ora Read of headquarters company." (His name was not that—but he shall be known as "Ora Read" here.)

It was the only time in more than a year of association with Rasche under many kinds of circumstances that I ever saw him excited.

"What did you find?" I asked him.

"This man Hertz was orderly to the colonel," Rasche explained. "He slept in the barracks of the headquarters company, right over the way from camp headquarters. Ora Read was his bunkmate. Hertz did not drink, did not gamble. He was a good soldier, rarely left camp, and saved his money. His friends say he always carried from a thousand to three thousand francs in a money belt—all his savings since he's been overseas. He was the son of a widow and her only support."

"Where does Read come in?" I asked.

"That's it. Last night at seven o'clock, just about dusk, Hertz asked permission to go to Le Mans for the evening. When last seen Read and he were standing in the road together. That was more than twenty-four hours ago. Read came back about eleven o'clock that night alone, and told the other fellows that Hertz had backed out, and wouldn't go to town with him. Hertz was missing this morning when the colonel wanted him. Read was around off and on all day. He has a bad reputation."

"Where is he?" I asked the commanding officer of the headquarters company.

"He's not in camp now."

"You're sure?"

"The captain and I," Rasche nodded to the headquarters company officer, "have just been over and looked at his bunk."

"THEN let's get out the members of the company, one at a time, and question them. We'll see what they know."

"Most of them are awake," their commander answered, "over there in their bunks talking in the dark."

A pair of military policemen with lanterns led the way through the rain. We could hear the voices of the men in the company as we walked along the side of the barracks, but when we opened the door and stepped in the place was silent.

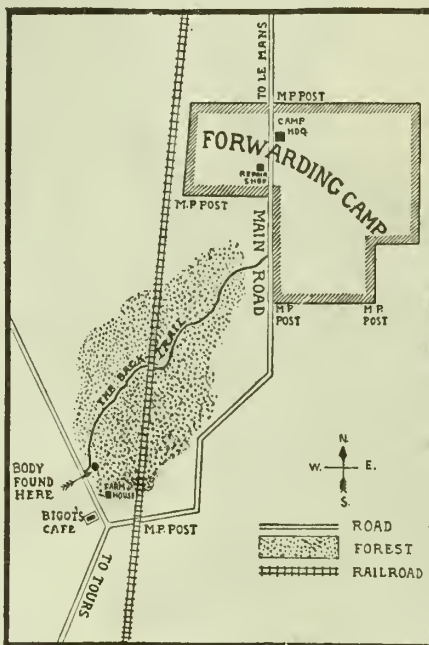
The company commander led me to a double-decker bunk which Read and Hertz had occupied. Both beds were empty. We were taking possession of all their property when the first sergeant of the company ran over to us.

"Read," he whispered, "is sleeping in that unassigned bunk at the end."

The fellow shammed sleep. When we shook him by the shoulders and formally placed him under arrest he

seemed neither annoyed nor surprised. But as he got quietly into his clothes, there in the light of the lantern, I saw one more interesting circumstance.

Private Read dressed himself in a fresh outfit of clothes, so new that the lining of the breeches still was white. We looked about. After a few minutes, from the straw in his bed tick, I pulled his old uniform, mud-spattered and wet, and with the lower button of the



Map showing where the body of Private Hertz was found

blouse torn away. We remembered the button in the dead man's hand.

And under the straw were hidden two clips of .45 pistol ammunition, one full, and the other with one cartridge missing.

We piloted Ora Read back to the D. C. I. office in Rue Bollée. He tried to talk on the trip, but we ordered him to be silent until we arrived—we needed plenty of light to watch his expression.

Then in my office we searched him. He had little in his pockets, nothing of value. And after his name in the arrest book I wrote for the first time in my life: "Charge, Murder; Operator Making Arrest, Captain Detzer."

Until you have actually accused a man of killing his fellow you cannot realize just what an emotional moment it is.

In the office, under a dozen lamps, a sergeant removed his handcuffs. We looked at the prisoner—Lieutenant Marlowe, operations officer, First Sergeant Madden, myself and others. He was a slight chap of twenty-three or four, with dark, curly hair, deep brown eyes, pale skin, a straight, almost lipless mouth, and an expression of trickery that even a novice with criminals would have recognized.

That morning I had been reprimanded by a court martial for questioning a prisoner whom the court was trying without warning him that any statement he might make would be used against him. Therefore I began this time with the old formula—the one that puts prisoners on their guard, which protects innocent men from in-

justice, and, even to a greater extent, guilty men from justice.

"You understand, Private Read," I said, "that you are not required to make any statement, and that your unwillingness to make a statement cannot be held against you, and also that any statement that you do make can be used against you in court martial."

"Yes," he grinned, "I understand."

"Do you want to talk?"

"No."

"You have nothing to say?"

"Have you anything to ask?" he shot back.

"Yes." I tried to be cool. "Why did you kill Hertz?"

"I didn't kill him," he replied just as coolly, "and you can't prove that I did."

"This is Tuesday night," I said. "When did you see him last?"

"Monday night," Read answered. "We started to town together."

"What road?" I interrupted.

"The main road in front of camp headquarters. After we got started he changed his mind, and said he had to go back. I haven't seen him since."

"And you went to town yourself that night?"

"Yes. I walked in, and didn't meet a man I knew. I went to the Jewish Welfare room, and wrote a letter at the Knights of Columbus. At ten o'clock I started to walk home. But a truck came along, so I jumped on the end of it, and went back to the barracks to bed."

"Whom did you see in town?"

"No one I knew," he answered. "Nobody from the time I left Hertz till I got back to barracks."

"Read," I questioned, "why did you put on a clean uniform this morning and hide the other in your bed?"

He laughed.

"That's easy," he answered. "I fell and got all muddy last night when I got off that truck. I stole this one from the supply room. That's why I hid the other. I didn't want the sergeant to be asking about it."

We shifted our questions.

"When did you go down that path, the back way to Bigot's, the last time?"

"Two nights ago," he replied quickly.

"So you do know the path?"

"Sure," he admitted readily. "I always went that way. It's the easiest way to get around the M. P.'s."

Examine him as we would, he told nothing more. Purposely, at this time, we omitted any questions concerning the cartridges.

MEANWHILE, back at the camp, Lieutenant Rasche and Major Garrigues were uncovering other matters. Ora Read, they discovered, was a deserter from a regiment already on its way home. The order assigning him to headquarters of the forwarding camp was forged by himself; this much he admitted. Until the night of the murder no officer had paid much attention to him. Ordered by the colonel five weeks earlier to report as a driver in the motor transport section, he had never done so. Instead he represented at the garage that he was a casual with plenty of leisure.

Monday afternoon—Hertz was murdered that evening—Read had loafed in the repair shop of the garage for three hours. After he left the ser-

(Continued on page 20)

The Vacation Telegram

By Wallgren

MOVIE OF A MAN ON HIS VACATION
RECEIVING A TELEGRAM —

OH BOY, THIS IS THE
LIFE — NUTHIN' TO
DO FOR TWO
WHOLE WEEKS



TELEGRAM
FOR YOU,
SIR —
SIGN
HERE!

FOR ME?
TELEGRAM
FOR ME
DIDJA SAY?!!!



NOW I WONDER
WHO THIS COULD
BE FROM ???



GUESS IT'S JUST
SOME ONE OF THE
GANG SAYIN' HE'S
COMIN' DOWN — ?!!



WONDER IF ANYTHING
COULD HAVE HAPPENED
TO THE FOLKS AT HOME ???



MEBBE THE HOUSE
HAS BEEN ROBBED !!!?



— OR CAUGHT FIRE
OR SOMETHIN' — ?!!



I HOPE IT'S NOTHING
SERIOUS — ????



POOH! I'LL BET IT'S
NOTHING IMPORTANT !!?



STILL — I WONDER
WHAT IT COULD BE ??
A TELEGRAM !!!!?



GOOD GOSH! I WONDER
IF ANYTHING'S WRONG
AT THE OFFICE ???



I WAS FOOLISH
FOR GIVING THE
BOSS MY ADDRESS
DOWN HERE !!! & ?



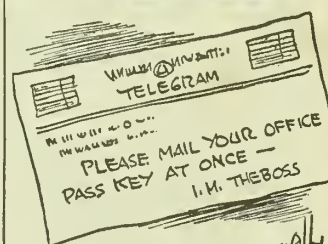
SUPPOSE HE WANTS
ME TO COME BACK
TO WORK — ???!



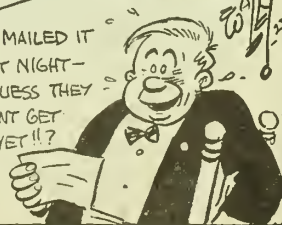
WELL — I'VE GOT TO KNOW
THE WORST — LET'S SEE
WHO IT'S FROM ANYWAY —
FROM THE BOSS — JUST AS
I EXPECTED !!!



HUH ??? WELL WOTTA
KNOW 'BOUT THAT ??? I
THOUGHT IT WAS SOMETHIN'
IMPORTANT !!!



I MAILED IT
LAST NIGHT —
I GUESS THEY
DIDNT GET
IT YET !!!



EDITORIAL



No Leniency for Bergdoll

LITTLE surprise can be expressed at the report that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll intends to return to the United States and serve his term in prison so he may regain his \$1,300,000 fortune and rid himself of the anxieties which attend a hunted fugitive skulking in exile in a foreign land. It is the easiest way out for Grover, but it has taken him a long time to see it. All these years when he thought he was fooling Uncle Sam he was only fooling himself. In 1919 he received a five year sentence for draft-dodging. Had he been less of a smart-aleck that sentence by this time would have expired, counting time off for good behavior. But Bergdoll was one of those wise guys. He escaped and fled to Germany. Now when he comes back he will not only have to serve his five years but he is liable for additional penalties for breaking custody.

Bergdoll's lawyers are said to be dickering with Government officials now over the terms of the surrender. Doubtless they are trying to get concessions. None should be given. Bergdoll deserves no consideration from anybody. If he comes back he should be required to serve his five years plus a sentence for jail-breaking. Leniency to Bergdoll now would be an affront to the face of all who proved their loyalty to the country in the war and took the hazards that went with it.

Non-Veterans in the Veterans Bureau

DIRECTOR HINES of the Veterans Bureau says he is going to the Legion convention at San Francisco for two reasons. He is going as a government official and as a Legionnaire, for Hines is an active Legionnaire from away back, being an original member of the first post to receive a national charter. Hines and the Legion have got along fine since he took the bureau over and the director says he would rather have the censorship of the Legion on his acts than that of anyone else.

To the proper committee of the convention Director Hines will have an opportunity to give an account of his stewardship. They will ask him a lot of questions. The people who find their way to places on the rehabilitation committees of our national conventions are pretty good at this. Some of the questions General Hines will be asked have been put to his predecessors, usually without satisfactory answer. That is why they are still open questions. One of these queries is very likely to concern the number of non-veterans still in the employ of the bureau.

It is a question the Legion has been asking ever since it learned to talk. When the Legion took its first look in 1919 at the workings of the government agencies then dealing with the disabled it was shocked by the lack of sympathy and understanding shown the crippled soldier. Of the thousands of persons employed by these agencies only a small percent were veterans themselves, and the old Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board for Vocational Education appeared to have been a safe port during the war for young men who had no taste for uniforms. The Legion began to kick, and with some result, but with insufficient result. So among a number of other untoward conditions which Director Hines fell heir to when he took the bureau in hand last March was the fact that non-service men in the bureau had firmly dug themselves in. The special knowledge and experience of these men could only be dispensed with at risk of imperiling the comfort of a far greater number of veterans who were bureau beneficiaries.

Director Hines has shown commendable activity in lining up the great corporations as employers of veterans discharged from the vocational training centers. Ninety-eight percent of the graduate trainees of the year past are now working. Many are working for the bureau. Many undergraduate trainees are also working for the bureau, drawing training pay as well as their regular salaries. All this is fine. But there are still some important positions in the bureau filled by men who did not go to war. The men who fill those positions now are competent. They should not be replaced until a veteran can be found to take their affairs over without impairment of the service. But they should not be kept a moment longer than the time when that is possible.

"Through the Wheat"

PROBABLY a book a day has been published about the war since the Armistice, but happily their reading is not compulsory. The war itself was bad enough. In this case, however, variety mitigates the curse. By picking about a bit one can find a volume which meets perfectly his taste, mood, desire, purpose, point of view and pre-conceived opinions. Only the fellow with an open mind and a curious hankering for facts and not opinions, is sort of up against it.

About forty-nine-fiftieths of the war books produced up to this writing have been turned out to jibe with somebody's pre-conceived opinion. They protest too much. They glorify the business of soldiering over-zealously or they cuss it out with too much spirit for conviction. War has its fine sights, its stimulating qualities, but every muddy soldier is not a knight in shining armor; scarcely any of them are. War has its horrible sights, its degrading and de-humanizing qualities, but Mr. Dos Passos' overdrawn and depressing "Three Soldiers" comes no nearer the true facts in the case than General Catlin's "With the Help of God and a Few Marines."

From the confusing welter it is pleasant to turn to a new soldier book like "Through the Wheat." Thomas Boyd, ex-private, 83rd company, 6th Marines, wrote it. The actions in the Marne salient explain the title. Boyd shows you a war as it is seen by a common soldier, a very common soldier whose vision or concern seldom extends beyond the limits of his platoon. Occasionally he speaks of the company; a few times the battalion emerges into view; once or twice he ventures into realms beyond and impairs his recital by so doing. But Boyd has written a good book, and a serviceable book because in the main he has stuck to the story of his platoon—of what one man did, saw and heard and how these things impressed him. Few extraneous opinions obtrude to flaw the narrative. It pleads no case unduly. The reader gets a chance to form a few conclusions for himself. War is merely depicted—and with painstaking attention to such detail as the average, or close to the average, soldier was able to take in while going about the bit of the program that fell to him. Boyd does this skilfully and well.

Battles have no names, marches and maneuvers no object which is discernible by the platoon. Plan and strategy are closed books to it. Yet the platoon, the smallest tactical unit led by an officer, is the piece of mechanism in the military machine by which the ends of strategy are attained. Boyd takes the clock apart and shows you what made it tick during some of our recent history's most absorbing moments.

The Treaty Misinterpreted

Newspaper headline: Battleship Scrapping Starts at Once.



That was an unfortunate incident in New Jersey where a man accidentally shot a girl at a picnic who was singing "Yes, We Have No Bananas." The injury was so slight that she was able to finish the song.



A Los Angeles Demonstration of Devotion to Mutual Helpfulness

When a Buddy Needs a Home

R. A. WHITE came back from the World War wounded and fighting against disabilities which threatened to pull him down, and he kept up the fight for four years. Recently he discounted the

future and his own strength and began building for himself and his little family a home in Los Angeles. His bungalow, bravely begun, was unfinished when his health failed completely. Members of Los Angeles Post of the Legion stepped in and completed the job.

Want to go to San Francisco a Different Way? Well, Look this Over

THEY know where they are going and they are just about on their way. They are going to San Francisco to the Legion's fifth national convention and on the face of the early returns it looks as though San Francisco had better reach out and annex Oakland if she intends to keep all her convention guests within the city limits. Yes, to all appearances a big migration westward is about to set in, but the inventive genius of mankind has flowered and evolved so many ways of getting from one place to another that it is a question sometimes of just which to select.

Now we have the railroads. They have right handsomely laid down a half-rate fare, and to the dweller east of the Mississippi such a profusion of routes is offered that Mr. Darst the other week appropriated a good slice of the Weekly writing them down. Trains are going to be crowded and specials will be whistling for the right-of-way all over the map, but just the same we have with us this year what seems to be more than the usual quota of restless spirits who want to do it a little differently. Maybe you feel that way yourself. If so, does this idea of John A. Bulger's intrigue your fancy?

Comrade Bulger, speaking for the 106th Infantry post of Brooklyn, N. Y., wants to know how many buddies in that part of the world would like to make the westward trek a cruise. He has a notion that if enough customers can be signed up a vessel can be chartered from the Shipping Board to make the round-trip by way of the Panama Canal.

Others, sticking to dry land, may chance to see along the latter part of September or

ists who have made the trip, giving us some do's and don'ts, the best routes for getting an eye full, or other points that might be helpful." The Kentuckians probably won't get far before they fall in with a caravan, because the indications are that parking space will be at a premium in San Francisco.

There is Kansas, for instance. The whole sunflower state, about, is going to be on rubber tires westward bound, one enthusiastic correspondent reports. The plan is for every Legionnaire who has a car and can spare the extra time to drive out and take a buddy or so along. We suspect some general staff guy of having figured out this plan. The state will be split up into four districts. In each district will be a meeting place at which all cars will assemble on a given day. They will proceed to a common rendezvous and then at zero hour head westward, ever westward, Pikes peak or bust—and beyond.

Oklahoma, reports Adjutant Leon H. Brown, will have a special train, with an extra-special car occupied and manned by the 40 and 8. There will be music by the Donaldson-Walker post band, of Cushing, and the Norman Howard post drum corps of Ada.

Idaho expects to have as many special trains and bands as necessary to make the right sort of a showing at the head of the convention parade. Adjutant Albert announces that Idaho intends to lead that parade which is the honor that goes to the state that wins the MacNider cup, given each year to the department making the greatest proportionate gain in membership. Other states are inclined to argue this point, notably, Georgia.

Washington is not only lining up special trains and figuring on automobile caravans and chartering a steamer, but along with other Western Departments, she intends to help San Francisco do the honors. Adjutant Henry A. Wise gives it out that the receiving line for visitors will start when they strike the boundaries of Washington. Towns along the routes of the trans-continental railroads will be dressed up in their best and prepared, says Mr. Wise, "to give an old war-welcome to the gang." A series of side-trip excursions also is being arranged, and touring Legionnaires who want to see that part of the world under favorable auspices would do well to drop a line to Mr. Wise for particulars.



EARNING THEIR WAY.—The baseball team of the District of Columbia plans to pay its expenses to the San Francisco convention by playing any team that will give it a tolerable guarantee. It is already booked for games in Cleveland, Minneapolis, Chicago, Duluth, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Tacoma. The same outfit is going to transfer itself into a football team and earn its way back

THE strength of America is in her sons and daughters, for the men and women of a nation make that nation small or great, depraved or noble. It is not harvest fields or swarming cities, nor great rivers or high mountains, that set the names of nations high in history. If it were streams or summits of rock that establish the strength of nations, then the Andes or the valley of the Amazon would be the seat of world empire; or the wide tropical rivers of Africa that find their beginnings in hills yet unexplored. But these are but factors of importance beside the works of men, who build up nations. There can be no nation without citizens. And if America be in truth a mighty nation, then, in considering America, let us forever forget the concept of a country with a population; we must substitute therefor the ideal of a nation with a citizenship. Let us take thought, then, of the men and women of America, not as the inhabitants of the American continent, but as the citizens of the lordly American Republic.—From an address by National Commander Alvin Owsley before the department of superintendents of the National Education Association at Cleveland, Ohio.



Keeping Step with the Legion

Address all communications to this department to The Step Keeper, National Headquarters Bureau, The American Legion Weekly, Indianapolis, Indiana

A Flood of Pictures

IF the Step Keeper printed all the letters he has received about how posts exhibit motion pictures, this space would have to run over about eight pages. What with the Director of the Film Service here at Indianapolis a regular publicity hound, and with post movie directors not much behind him, the Step Keeper has gathered in enough material to teach him how to back Marcus Loew and a few prominent exhibitors off the map. But that gets nowhere. Here's something that does—a letter from W. H. Byrd, commander of Arthur Sawyer Post of Key West, Florida. It tells what Sawyer Post got out of a movie and how:

This post exhibited *The Man Without a Country* two days, April 4th and 5th, and netted over two hundred dollars, besides creating more goodwill than the post ever enjoyed before. In our advertising campaign we centered on the school children. Interest was further stimulated by offering cash prizes for the best essays. The goodwill we derived from the picture was considerably enhanced by the admission of more than two hundred children free of charge. The principals of the schools were instructed to submit the names of pupils too poor to pay admission to the matinees. The Legion was highly commended for this act.

We are also contenders for the twenty-five dollar prize offered by the National Film Service for the best exploitation stunt. We adopted several stunts, but got in the prize-winning class when we carried out poor Nolan's last wish by erecting a monument to his memory. This monument was made from a wide slab, mounted on a base, enameled white and lettered as follows:

In Memory of
PHILIP NOLAN
Lieutenant in the Army of
the United States.

"He loved his country as no other man
has loved her; but no man deserved
less at her hands."

We were, of course, unable to erect the monument in New Orleans or at Fort Adams, but placed it on the pavement directly in front of the theater while the picture was showing.

From the Shoemakers

BROCKTON, Massachusetts, is a place noted mostly for making shoes. Be that as it may, Brockton Post has worked out a system that makes good Legionnaires of people who used to be just ex-service men. First impressions count, writes Post Commander William I. Hallett, so the post has gone in strong for initiation. Using the Legion Manual of Ceremonies as a basis, the post operates on every new member. Mr. Hallett describes the initiation:

First, we try to keep within the regulations asked in the Manual of Ceremonies, and not have any of the humorous stuff until everything is over. The post rooms are laid out as nearly as possible to the plan in the M. of C., and we were also lucky in obtaining stands, stations, and a chaplain's altar.

After the first parts in the M. of C. are

carried out, the new men are marched in by the degree team, the team in twos and the men in squad column. The new men are halted one-third of the way inside the hall and the first two men of the team march to positions on each side of the commander's stand. The three and five men on the team swing to left and stand on each side of the past commander; four and six swing to right and do likewise; seven and eight stand beside the vice commander and the rest of the team lines up behind them.

The sergeant at arms and the inside sentinel march the men to position before the flag. The post is asked to stand and the chaplain offers prayer. I might mention that the post has a real live Legion worker for a chaplain, the Rev. Fr. S. J. O'Brien, a real war chaplain. After the prayer, the commander explains the principles of The American Legion. New men are marched, still in squad column, to the past commander for instruction on justice, next to the vice commander on freedom, next to the past commander on democracy, and last, before flags again for instructions on loyalty, and I might say right here that there were some real serious faces that I looked down upon. After hearing the four principles that The American Legion stood for, they were beginning to realize that they were joining a real outfit.

They were then asked to raise their right hands, and the chaplain made them repeat the oath on the Preamble of the Constitution. The post was then asked to rise and stand in silence, lights were extinguished, the hall was in darkness, and by a string attached to my chair, the Legion lamp was suddenly snapped on, and the chaplain's real work of the evening was put into the lesson of the colors on the Legion seal.

We found out afterward that there was hardly a man in the hall that knew this lesson. Lights were then turned on and the faces of many of the men were lessons themselves, jaws were hanging, mouths wide open, everybody standing, and you could have heard a pin drop.

After the commander's address the degree team escorts new men out of the hall. The degree team then puts on its drill, such as snake coils, pivots, and the forming of the words Post 35 A. L., and after the drill men are marched out and the fun starts.

The lesson of it all is this: Those men now feel that they have joined something. If I were a poet I might get out of my system just what those men saw when they stood there, hearing the instructions, taking the oath. The lesson on the lamp really means something.

The Last Word

INCOME taxes were filed long ago, but posts still occasionally are finding themselves puzzled by income-tax exemption clauses governing amusement enterprises. Posts generally know that many of their amusements are exempt from taxation, but they do not always know whether or not they are supposed to file returns just the same. A. C. Holden, deputy commissioner of the United States Treasury Department, has the following to say:

It has been held that it is not necessary for them (posts) to file Form 755 (Revised) claiming exemption in respect to admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to their benefit. Where The American Legion or the Auxiliary units thereof give an entertainment for the benefit of some other organization, of course Form 755 (Revised) should be filed in order to establish the exempt status of the beneficiary.

Texas Routs the Demon Dirt Under Legion Auspices

OLD General Disorder was slain and buried by the Texas Department of The American Legion during a recent clean-up drive in which all the posts of the State jumped off to the attack on a common day and kept going until every bright and shining objective had been attained. The biggest State got a thorough policing-up as the Legion forces advanced all along the front.

The Engineers and the Whitewash Service rendered conspicuous service and the Salvage Corps handled casualties, resulting from the fierce fighting against dirt and neglect. In town after town stagnant pools were drained, rough roads made smooth, shabby districts made clean and sanitary with whitewash, weeds and grass cut, new garbage and waste cans distributed. The Medical Corps followed up with health talks and demonstrations of methods of preserving sanitation. The clean-up week was so successful that the Texas Department is planning to conduct it once or twice each year hereafter.

Mats of Flag Rules

To meet numerous requests received by the Weekly, stereotype mats of pages ten and eleven of the July 6th issue, bearing the rules of the Washington conference for the treatment and display of the flag, have been made and are available at a cost of \$1.25, postpaid. Many posts have arranged to provide their local newspapers with these mats or to use them in other publications, the preparation of posters, etc. Orders should be sent to The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Individual Contributions Help Swell Graves Total to Over \$134,000

THE American Legion Overseas Graves Endowment Fund passed the \$134,000 mark this week and indications are that the next summary of the National Treasurer will show several more departments over their quotas based on the new goal of a \$200,000 total. Contributions from individuals are still pouring in to the National Treasurer, Indianapolis, Indiana, to whom all donations should be addressed. More of these are acceptable.

The American Legion Weekly is listing all contributions of over one dollar. The following are acknowledged this week:

ALABAMA, BIRMINGHAM: Birmingham Post, \$30.90.
ALASKA, KETCHIKAN: Auxiliary to Post 3, \$54.30; ANCHORAGE: Auxiliary to Jack Henry Post, \$25; JUNEAU: Auxiliary to Alfred John Bradford Post, \$30; SITKA: Auxiliary to Sitka Post, \$25.
ARIZONA, GLOBE: Henry Berry Post, \$15; Auxiliary to Henry Berry Post, \$10.
CALIFORNIA, PITTSBURGH: David A. Solari Post, \$10; COMPTON: Cleo Davis Post, \$8; SAN FRANCISCO: Helene Post, \$15; Department of California, \$14.65; TART: Perry C. Farlow, \$5; CLAREMONT: Keith Powell Post, \$5; REDDING: Shasta Post, \$10; BUREBANK: Burbank Post, \$18; TULUNGA: Montia Vista Post, \$18.29; ARCADIA: Odd Fellows, \$5; Knights of Pythias, \$5; EUREKA: \$3; MASOBA: \$5; Native Sons, \$2; Foresters, \$2; H. Derby, \$1; E. Sweet, \$1; WESTWOOD: McKee Post, \$9.35; RIVERSIDE: Murray Davidson, \$5; R. L. Haglund, \$1; CHICO: C. H. Jackson, \$8; CAMP KEARNEY: Lonnie Boyd Post, \$110; ELK GROVE: Elk Grove Post, \$7.20.
CANAL ZONE, COCO SOLO: John Spitznagel, \$1; J. J. Quigley, \$1.
COLORADO, LOVELAND: Auxiliary to Loveland Post, \$5; DENVER: C. H. Augustine, \$5; COLORADO SPRINGS: Colorado Springs Post, \$20.54.
CONNECTICUT, BRIDGEPORT: W. A. Keatinge, \$1; WINSTED: Tuttle Burns Post, \$10; MADISON: Griswold Post, \$5; EAST HAVEN: Harry R. Borlett Post, \$10; WEST HARTFORD: Hayes Village Post, \$25; WATERBURY: Dr. R. Woodard Post, \$38.51; NEW BRITAIN: Troop 4, Boy Scouts, \$10; STAMFORD: Oscar H. Cowan Post, \$25.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON: Augustus P. Gardner Post, \$25.
HAWAII, KAUAI: Kauai Post, \$56.80.
IDAHO, GEMSBURG: Scholastic Riders Post, \$11.39.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO: Advertising Men's Post, \$42.92; Bell Post, \$25; Corson Pirie Scott Post, \$15; Commonwealth Edison Post per Reed Landa, \$575; Auxiliary to South Chicago Post, \$5; LINCOLN: Auxiliary to Logan Post, \$10; PAW PAW: Smith Reynolds Post, \$15.97; ELDRADO: W. S. Summers, \$25; YATES CITY: Salem Pila Post, \$8; MOUNT VERNON: Allen Waters Post, \$2; HIGHWAY North Shore Railroad Post, \$15; GRANSLAKE: James Catalano Post, \$10; FAIRBURY: John Joda Post, \$25; OTTAWA: Ottawa Chapter American War Mothers, \$1; CHICAGO: Auxiliary Temple Shalom, \$25; General John Swift Post, \$25; EMDEN: Emden Post, \$5; MOLINE: Earl Hiatt, \$1; HARVEY: Harvey Post, \$10; ALTAHOM: Frank Grobengier Post, \$5; HINSDALE: Citizens of Hinsdale, \$15; WAUKEGAN: Homer Dobrinski Post, \$29; PEKIN: Auxiliary to William Scholastic Post, \$15; MT. MORRIS: Auxiliary to Mt. Morris Post, \$10; LA SALLE: Auxiliary to Rolando Mehon Post, \$25; KINMUNDY: Auxiliary to Kinmundy Post, \$5; MANSFIELD: Auxiliary to M. Garer Post, \$5; BATAVIA: Batavia Post, \$10; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, \$10; Catholic Daughters of America, \$10; Local No. 248, Carpenters and Joiners, \$5; Ladies of Vikings, \$5; Independent Order of Vikings, \$5; Knights of Pythias, \$5; Eastern Star, \$5; Odd Fellow Encampment, \$5; L. O. O. M., \$5; Rebecca Lodge Odd Fellows, \$5; John Ekman, \$5; John Van Nortwick, \$5; Modern Woodmen, \$2; Batavia Lodge, Nordens Soner, \$2; H. G. Shumway, \$3; A. B. Prindle, \$3.
INDIANA, EVANSVILLE: Knights of Columbus, \$15; ELKS' Lodge, \$10; PETERSBURG: Conrad Post, \$21.26; INDIANAPOLIS: Logistical Union No. 1, \$10; Auxiliary to Orris Hill Watkins Post, \$25; Auxiliary to Post 4, \$25; John H. Holiday, Jr., Post and Auxiliary, \$10; WINAMAC: Auxiliary to Post, \$30; SOUTH BEND: South Bend Post, \$27.10; LAFAYETTE: Lafayette Post, \$50; ANGOLA: Post 31, \$10; SEYMOUR: Seymour Post, \$10; WINCHESTER: Randolph Post, \$5; CARLSLE: Auxiliary to Carlisle Post, \$5; COVINGTON: Auxiliary to Harrison Post, \$5; DECATUR: Adams Post, \$5; BLOOMFIELD: Memorial Post, \$6.57; CULVER: William Alexander Fleet Post, \$17.10.
IOWA, AURORA: Auxiliary to Ivan Palmer Post, \$7.
KANSAS, OGDEN: George Lee Wingate Post, \$5.
KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE: Department of Kentucky, \$5.
LOUISIANA, BATON ROUGE: Louis G. Sterling, \$2; ARCADE: Hamp Michael Post, \$8.72; BOGALUSA: Magic City Post, \$5.
MAINE, OLD TOWN: Tedd Lait Post, \$21.
MARYLAND, FREDERICK: Francis Scott Key Post, \$15.50; SANDY SPRINGS: Norman Fier Post, \$10.
MASSACHUSETTS, HUDSON: Hudson Post, \$10; OXFORD: Oxford Post, \$10; BEVERLY FARMS: Samuel Vaughan, \$3; ATHOL: Edward H. Phillips Post, \$25; WARFIELD: Harry E. Nelson Post, \$10.
MICHIGAN, DETROIT: Charles A. Learned Post, \$56.50; Ben T. Farrell, \$5; W. N. Potter, \$1; H. J. Hall, \$1; John McManus, \$1; Carl Steinhoff, \$2; John Kearney, \$1; G. E. Doran, \$2; Joseph Strugala, \$2; Alfred J. Zarb, \$1; Arthur W. Haney, \$1; Woman's Ware Club, \$5; W. C. Post, \$2; William W. Bruce, \$2; Ferry Brost, \$1; Jarrett M. McKesey, \$1; J. A. Gillis, E. L. Dudley, \$2; Lila M. Gillis, \$1; Russell Galatin, \$1; Jack R. C. Cann, \$1; Henry J. Tomes, \$1; Karl Schwarz, \$2; Stanley Kirschbaum, \$1; Chris Ruseman, \$2; John H. Slevin, \$5; Martin Strom, \$1; W. M. Wagner, \$1; C. R. Wagner, \$1; Robert B. Stirling, \$1; Raymond C. Weber, \$1; Henry Iveson, \$1; Francis H. Fallis, \$1; A. W. Bachman, \$1; Dr. R. R. Goldstone, \$2; Charles N. Titt, \$5; Ray Holme, \$2; Harry Tuthill, \$1; Gordon A. Ream, \$3; O. W. Houtz, \$1; Stanley J. Stelter, \$1; John W. Whipple, \$10; Dr. C. Burton Ray, \$1; Mrs. Frank O'Dea, \$2; Frank Dzwewicki, \$1; Ernest F. Borchert, \$1; Al. J. Quellet, \$1; Edward G. Hurrie, \$1; John O. DeForest, \$2; Lee B. Emerson, \$1; S. Tandy, \$1; A. A. Putt, \$1; R. J. Burton, \$1; Charles H. Reed, \$3; Mrs. George Warner, \$1; Fra O'Dea, \$2; Mrs. Verna Burdick, \$1; Harry H. Mauthe, \$1; Herbert J. Myring, \$1; A Volunteer, \$1; Roy Joiner, \$2; Nick Stykos, \$1; E. W. Marquart, \$1; A member, \$1; Carl Trehein, \$5; Dr. H. A. Luce, \$5; R. E. Rager, \$1; William T. Welsh, \$1; Dr. Percy Clifford, \$5; Charles A. Watts, \$1; Jay D. Utley, \$5; Carl W. Braken, \$1; L. H. Ketchum, \$1; John Taylor, \$1; John Kass, \$2; E. F. Clarke, \$1; Dr. H. Carstens, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Neelands, \$2; E. H. Herz and friends, \$6.50; Essi E. Whitney, in memory of Ralph Whitney, \$5; John Entwistle, \$1; Vernon E. Singles, \$1; Anonymous, \$5; NORTHBORO: Post 100, \$7.37; HONOR:

Graves Fund Total

To July 14th - - - \$130,802.25

Week ending July 21st 3,625.60

Total to July 21st - \$134,427.85

Post 204, \$7; EAST LANSING: C. W. Delamaters, \$1; QUINCY: Sherman Rice Demorest Post, \$40.43; WATERVILLE: Waterville Post, \$5; SAGINAW: Phillips Elliott Hodges Post, \$425; KALAMAZOO: Joseph B. Westmeyer Post, \$5.
MINNESOTA, EDEN VALLEY: Auxiliary to Post 381, \$5; MILROY: Earl Christopher Post, \$5; AUSTIN: Auxiliary to Post 91, \$10; WRENSHALL: Albert F. Sellgren Post, \$5; BREWSTER: Auxiliary to Post 464, \$3; CALHOUN: Auxiliary to Post, \$10; HOUSTON: Auxiliary to Post 424, \$10.
MISSISSIPPI, CENTREVILLE: Ex-service men, \$2.50.
MISSOURI, CLINTON: Frank D. Kent, \$1; Olive Peak, \$1; ODESSA: Auxiliary to William Douthitt Post, \$20.83.
MONTANA, OLLIE: Auxiliary to Harry W. Abrams Post, \$5; BOZEMAN: Gallatin Post, \$2; GLENVIEW: Ralph Harrison, \$1; MANHATTAN: Manhattan Post, \$3.30.
NEBRASKA, WESTPORT: Auxiliary to Arthur Mack Post, \$10; TABLE ROCK: Brown Hays Post, \$6; OMAHA: Douglas County Post, \$9; ST. EDWARDS: Auxiliary to St. Edwards Post, \$5.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, BRISTOL: George Minal Caris Post, \$19.50; K. G. Cavis, \$5; D. J. Whitten, \$1; EAST JAFFREY: Auxiliary to John Humiston Post, \$5; NASHUA: Auxiliary to James F. Coffey Post, \$5; EXETER: Auxiliary to Almon D. Pingree Post, \$10.20; CONCORD: Auxiliary to Concord Post, \$50; CHARLESTOWN: Auxiliary to Russell Whitcomb Post, \$10; CLAREMONT: Auxiliary to Claremont Post, \$5; WOODSVILLE: Auxiliary to Tracy Ross Post, \$10; MANCHESTER: Auxiliary to Manchester Post, \$20.
NEW JERSEY, AUDUBON: Audubon Post, \$10; PITMAN: Elwood Kinde Post, \$10; SALEM: Auxiliary to Harry T. Morrison Post, \$10; Mrs. Lucius Hires, \$5; Harry T. Morrison Post, \$11; SOMERVILLE: John R. Stevenson Post, \$10; ALLENDALE: Auxiliary to Post 204, \$10; WEST NEW YORK: Irwin Rubenstein, \$3; TRENTON: Dr. Martin Reddan, \$10; George F. Fleming, \$1; Leo A. Smith, \$1; S. Pittenger Scott, \$1; Ray D. Schroth, \$2; Dr. W. A. Clark, \$2; Col. M. R. Margerum, \$5; Lester Block, \$1; John Banks, \$1; William Borden, \$1; John Irwin, \$1; Emily A. Jummell, \$2; Cyril Edmonds, \$1; Wilfred Woodhouse, \$1; Mr. Griscom, \$1; Mr. Silvester, \$1; Mrs. Francis W. Hunter, \$5; Mrs. James Hall, \$1; Philip Forman, \$2; Major Richard Stockton, \$1; Miss Cromwell, \$1; Miss Askey, \$1; O. D. Oliphant, \$1; Caswell's Hamilton Township Boys, \$1.50; R. H. Gulliver, \$1; Miscellaneous, \$12.10.
NEW MEXICO, GRENVILLE: Auxiliary to John Duffey Post, \$2.50; LAS CRUCES: Joe Ouseberry Post, \$11.52.
NEW YORK, JAMAICA: Norrell Hargreaves Post, \$4.32; UNADILLA: Joyce Bell Post, \$5; CANOE: Cander Post, \$3.60; BROCKPORT: Harsh Crisis Seaman Post, \$27.20; TOTIENTINE: Auxiliary to Beowais Post, \$5; PLEASANT VALLEY: Pleasant Valley Post, \$5; ALBANY: Fort Orange Post, \$25; LITTLE FALLS: Auxiliary to Post, \$10; CANTON: John C. Pegg Post, \$28.64; MIDDLETOWN: Auxiliary to Post, \$10; TARRYTOWN: Auxiliary to Spencer Kelly Post, \$5; UTICA: Volture Locie 92, \$5; WARWICK: Volture Locie 476, \$10; PORT JERVIS: James C. Bitt Post, \$10; NEW YORK CITY: Marine Corps Veterans Association, \$74.25.
NORTH DAKOTA, MOTT: William C. Taylor Post, \$5.
OHIO, FOSTORIA: Earl Foust Post, \$112.20; NEW STRAITSVILLE: McAler Milliron Post, \$5; MARION: Auxiliary to Bird McGinnis Post, \$10.40; CINCINNATI: Children of K. K. Bene Israel Congregation, \$10; ALLIANCE: Charles C. Weybrecht Post, \$25; ASHLAND: Harry Higgins Post, \$60; NEWARK: Auxiliary to Newark Post, \$29.60; PRAIRIE DEPOT: Auxiliary to Montgomery Post, \$5.80; COLUMBUS: Auxiliary to Nary Post, \$4; Auxiliary to Philip Brock Fleming Post, \$7; HAMILTON: Auxiliary to Frank Durbin Post, \$23.20; BRYAN: Auxiliary to Evan's Relief Corps,

\$6; Mrs. James Long, \$1; Mrs. Harriet Eaton, \$1; Mrs. Luella Waring, \$1; AKRON: Auxiliary to Akron Post, \$25.50; Kneil Post, \$25; CONNEAUT: Auxiliary to Conle Post, \$10; WORTHINGTON: Auxiliary to L. G. Leasure Post, \$8.25; CANAL WINCHESTER: Auxiliary to Leach Benson Post, \$5; SHELBY: Auxiliary to O'Brien Post, \$10; MARIETTA: Auxiliary to Marietta Post, \$10.60; CRESTLINE: Auxiliary to McWhirter Post, \$6; MIDDLEPORT: Auxiliary to Feeney Bennett Post, \$5; CLEVELAND: Auxiliary to Yankee Division Post, \$5; MIAMISBURG: Auxiliary to Miamisburg Post, \$7; BEREA: Auxiliary to Albert E. Bural Post, \$11.01; WELLSVILLE: Auxiliary to Wellsville Post, \$5; UTICA: Auxiliary to Lawrence Lightner Post, \$4.20; MAUMEE: Auxiliary to Charter Cone Post, \$7; FREMONT: Auxiliary to Edgar Thurston Post, \$25.50; School Children, \$34.50; SALEM: Auxiliary to Charles H. Carey Post, \$10; BUCYRUS: Auxiliary to Colonel Crawford Post, \$5.40; LOGAN: Auxiliary to Logan Post, \$15.20; LORAIN: Auxiliary to Lorain Post, \$5; CAREY: Auxiliary to Earl Green Post, \$9.20; VAN WERT: Isaac Van Wert Post, \$15.
OKLAHOMA, BARTLESVILLE: Jams H. Teel Post, \$131.32; H. T. Beckwith, \$5; BLACKWELL: Russell Litchfield Post, \$75; GUYMON: Auxiliary to Post 31, \$7; CLAREMORE: McKinney Montgomery Post, \$25; OKLAHOMA CITY: Oklahoma City Post, \$21.50; Mrs. Lula A. Rhodes, \$5; LAWTON: Auxiliary to Post 29, \$5; HOBART: William Goodson Post, \$11.01; OKMULGEE: Auxiliary to Post 10, \$5; Court of Kamela, \$10; Vincent Tripodi, \$2; C. J. McKee, \$3; Edwin K. White Post, \$2; EUFAULA: Charles Whitaker, \$5; ARDMORE: George R. Anderson Post, \$6.50; PRAGUE: Edward Wills Post, \$10; COLLINSVILLE: John Daniels Post, \$10; GETTORG: Barney E. Ellis, \$1; PONCA CITY: Ponca City Post, \$25; LAWTER: Earl Mastert Post, \$20.65; THOMAS: Conley Goodbear Post, \$5; EL Reno: Harry Luce, \$2; El Reno Post, \$24.82; DRUMWRIGHT: Weart Gray Post, \$20.05; TULSA: 40 and 8 Voiture Locie, \$10; Joe Carson Post, \$500; CORDELL: Washita County Post, \$27.25; CLINTON: Luther Hobbs Post, \$25.79; BEGGS: Mrs. Cynthia Martin, \$5.
OREGON, DALLAS: Auxiliary to Carl B. Fenton Post, \$10; CANNON CITY: Charles E. Vannoy, \$2; ROSEBURG: Umpqua Post, \$15.
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TEXAS, SABINAL: Herbert N. Peters Post, \$10; BROWNSVILLE: John Hanson Post, \$12; DALLAS: A. L. Austin, \$1.
UTAH, KAYSVILLE: American Legion Auxiliary of Utah, \$65.
VERMONT, FAIR HAVEN: Auxiliary to Fair Haven Post, \$5; WOODSTOCK: St. And's Club, \$5; BURLINGTON: Burlington Post, \$3.25.
VIRGINIA, SUFFOLK: Auxiliary to Post, \$6.40; WAYNESBORO: Griffith Newman Post, \$10; PORTSMOUTH: Portsmouth Post, \$31; BLACKSTONE: Larkin Clay Post, \$21.
WISCONSIN, WAUKESHA: Daniel J. Martin Post, \$10; Auxiliary to Daniel J. Martin Post, \$11.25; MENOMONIE: Auxiliary to Hosford Chase Post, \$20.75; MERRILL: Auxiliary to Edward Burns Post, \$5; GRANTON: Auxiliary to Rex C. Beecher Post, \$5; PHILLIPS: Auxiliary to Lyle N. Lane Post, \$5; PLYMOUTH: Auxiliary to Ladara Zinkgraf Post, \$16; CAMBRIDGE: Auxiliary to James Munro Post, \$2; TOMAWK: Auxiliary to Bransford Post, \$10; JANEVILLE: Richard Ellis Post, \$30.70; PESHTICO: W. W. Armstrong, \$1; MANAWA: Roy H. Stanley Post, \$10; NEE-NAH: Committee of Adjoining Clubs, \$16.95; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kimberley, \$5; Mrs. Nancy Parmenter, \$1; Mrs. Myrtle Coy, \$1; ROSCIBEL: Auxiliary to John P. Blake Post, \$40; DALLAS: Melvin Burger Post and Children, \$6.65; PRAIRIE DU CHIEN: Alva Caya Post, \$25; BROOKLYN: Benjamin Johnson Post, \$10; MILWAUKEE: Sergeant Arthur Kroepef Post, \$50; RACINE: Racine Post, \$200; BURLINGTON: Ross Wilcox Post, \$15; Auxiliary to Ross Wilcox Post, \$10.



CLEANING UP A TOWN.—When fire swept a block in the center of Aurora (Minn.) and left a huge pile of wreckage, the Tom Quayle Post cleared away the debris while the town applauded. During the work the Auxiliary served coffee and doughnuts

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I Served in the Army With Him

(By One Who Could Not Serve)

I REMEMBER as a child, walking with my father, that he once stopped and spoke with unusual cordiality to a street cleaner. The street cleaner looked up from his work and for several minutes he and my father chatted in the most intimate and friendly manner. After we had passed I asked my father to whom he had spoken. "I served with him in the — Brigade," he said. "No braver man ever lived, or a more loyal friend. Some day, when you are grown, I will tell you more."

Several days later I was at my father's office when an old colored man hobbled in and asked for an interview about some business which he called urgent. My father left a conference and after talking with the old man for a few minutes, excused himself and accompanied the old darky to the courthouse, where some property was being cried at public sale. My father bid on the property and finally bought it, an old ramshackle house in the Negro section of the city. Later I asked him why he had bought it, and he replied that the old Negro had been his body servant during a part of the Civil War and it was his home—he had purchased it to insure the old man a roof for the rest of his days.

As a child I wondered at the camaraderie of these men, the bonds that kept them together, and as a child I did not understand. Never was my father happier than when sitting with his old associates of army days, through long summer afternoons and evenings, sipping juleps and recounting the exploits of "Old Jack" and "Marse Robert," with Mosby's and Ashby's deeds flung in as sauce. Nor have I ever heard bitterer words spoken than when someone referred to a Southerner who had failed in the test or been a renegade of reconstruction times.

The years passed. The fathers were gathered to their chiefs, and their sons had carried on for the defense of their country in foreign lands. Another war had made history and new veterans walked in the land.

I was waiting for a train in a busy city station when I saw a train caller stop in the middle of an announcement, rush to a man in the crowd, seize his hand and stand talking to him for several minutes while the crowd waited and watched. The conversation over, the train caller returned to his task. I stopped him and asked the cause of his actions. "He commanded my platoon," was the reply and, regarding that as a full explanation, he continued his way.

I sat in a busy office in another city. Others waited on the same errand—to see a man at a desk behind closed doors. A young man entered rather shabbily dressed, with a tinge to his cheeks that did not augur good health. He gave his name to the office girl, who took it with the others to the man inside the doors. Hardly had she returned to her desk than the doors opened and Mr. A. came out, took the arm of the young man and led him into his office, where they conversed for twenty minutes, while we waited. When my turn came to see Mr. A. I asked him who the young man was. "A run-

ner at my battalion headquarters in France, gassed and now about to go West for his health." I was beginning to understand what I had marveled at in childhood.

I had promised a neighbor that on my next trip to Washington I would visit his son, a patient in Walter Reed Hospital. I found the boy in a ward with other soldiers, and as I sat talking to him a man came to the door of the ward and in a clear voice asked if Corporal — was in that ward. A patient raised up from his bed at the far end and replied with great eagerness, "Here I am, captain." I looked at the man in bed and saw he was blind. Later I heard the story. The blind man had been a member of the other's organization. He had been fearfully wounded a few days before the Armistice and later reported dead. The captain read one day in a great city daily of the wonderful spirits of a blind and mangled man at Walter Reed whose name and rank sounded familiar. When I saw him come into the ward it was the first time they had been together since the blind man was wounded, and the joy of recognition of the captain's voice and the pleasure those two found in meeting again will live in my memory for many a day. "They had served together in the Army."

I attended a great memorial service in a city of the Middle West. Among the speakers on the program were several officers of the organization in honor of whose dead the service was being held. Following the ceremony I saw an old woman, with tears streaming down her face, making her way toward the platform. One of the speakers came forward and talked to her. They must have conversed for half an hour. When they parted years seemed to have dropped from the old woman's shoulders. Her face was lit with a smile and she walked out of the hall with the bearing of a conqueror. Later I asked the speaker about her. He told me her son, a member of his command, had been killed in action. The old lady had heard none of the details of her son's gallant death, and it was the relating of these that had wrought the change in her.

I waited with other passengers at a station in a country town. As the train blew for the stop a man drove up hurriedly in a car and unloaded trunks and other baggage on the platform. The baggage man had locked the door of his room so that he could attend to the mails. The newcomer went into the station and addressed the ticket agent who, with a smile of recognition, hurriedly supplied a ticket, left his office, accompanied the stranger to the baggage room door, opened it, checked the baggage, threw it on a truck and saw that it was stowed safely away in the baggage car while later comers fussed and fumed and the train waited. Once aboard I found a seat beside the stranger and asked him the sesame, thinking that a good healthy tip had opened the doors. His reply surprised me. "The ticket agent, the brakeman on this train and I served together in the Army."

Then there is the case of B. I knew he had a small independent income and

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no dependents, but I could not understand why a man of brilliant promise should spend his days without material compensation making out endless Veterans Bureau papers for men disabled in service. Once I urged him to cease and let the Red Cross or some other association do what he was doing. He turned to me and shook his head almost reproachfully. "I served with these men; there is little I can do in return for what they did for me."

These are but a few of the countless and minor incidents of a sacred comradeship existing among ex-service men which I have observed. In every walk of life, in every clime, the veteran may be found, and whenever two meet, be it in daytime or nighttime, in fair or stormy weather, amid luxury or poverty, there is a bond of mutual helpfulness.

It is the brotherhood of war, the lodge of the Great Adventure, founded in camp and on the battlefield, whose ritual is the scream of shell, the roar of conflict, the silent call of a sentinel, whose summons is patriotism, and whose watchword is service for God and country. Precious and privileged is the Brotherhood of War. Only those who have served together shall ever understand. Would that I had served so I too might understand.

Father

By William Lossone

Old man sits on the back door-step,
Whittlin' away while grub is cookin';
Seems to be lackin' his old-time pep,
Only bucks up when someone's lookin'.
"Stranger," says he, "'twas in Seventeen
That Jim, my oldest boy, enlisted;
It seems like 'twas but yestere'en—
At times my pore ol' brain gets twisted.

"I see him again, a willin' lad,
Always lendin' a helpin' hand,
Pluggin' to help his pore old dad,
Doin' the chores or tillin' the land.
I yearn for the sound of his lusty voice,
Callin' 'co-boss, co-boss, co-boss!'
Makin' my pore ol' heart rejoice—
What can repay a father's loss?

"I stood on the dock as the transport sailed
And watched her silently fade from view;
My heartstrings twitched and my eyesight failed
And I yearned for a place in that ship's crew.
Then back to the farm and the lonesome grind,
For men must work though the heavens fall,
And many a father, left behind,
Would gladly have answered the nation's call.

"Was Jim-boy killed? Well, I reckon not—
Not so's you'd notice it, Mister Man;
The papers'll tell you how that boy fought,
But he came home all spic and span.
You're wonderin', then, what's troublin' me?
Well, I'm dyin' for Ma to serve that chow;
I'm expectin' a check by the R. F. D.—
Jim's champeen of the middleweights now."



Men who "know it all"
are not invited to read this

THIS MESSAGE is not for the wise young man who is perfectly satisfied with himself and his business equipment—who believes that the only reason he is not paid twice as much is that he has never been "given a chance."

It is intended as a personal message to the man who feels secretly that he ought to be earning several thousand dollars more a year, but who simply lacks the confidence necessary to lay hold on one of the bigger places in business.

We would like to put into the hands of every such man a copy of a little book that contains the seeds of self-confidence. It is called "Forging Ahead in Business" and it is sent without obligation.

We have in mind a certain man who is now auditor of a great corporation. Until he was thirty-one he was a bookkeeper. His employers had made up their minds that he would always be a bookkeeper.

He sent for the Institute's "Forging Ahead in Business" and enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service. He learned the fundamentals of purchasing, of merchandising, of advertising, of office and factory management and corporation finance. Seeing the change in him, his employers revised their estimate of his

capacities. When the position of auditor became vacant in his company, he was given his chance.

And recently, on an important financial problem, he argued against the position of the company's own attorneys—basing his argument on principles which the Institute had taught—and by proving his point succeeded in saving the company \$60,000.

The self-confidence that the Institute gave him has transformed that man. He will be a vice-president of that great corporation—and at 31 he was condemned to be a bookkeeper for life.

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Official War Pictures?—The Signal Corps Has 75,000

A MOTHER writes the War Department: "My son was in the 77th Division. He was reported killed on September 26, 1918. Can you send me any picture to help me remember him by; something taken in France?"

The mother received a photograph showing the 77th in action north of La Force de Paris on September 26th. This is one service which the photographic section of the Signal Corps is performing with its stock of 75,000 war photographs. The pictures are still for sale at 15 cents apiece, which is about what it costs to print them. Enlargements can be obtained at a low cost. An eight by ten inch enlargement is sold for twenty cents, one twenty by twenty-four inches can be purchased for \$1.15 and prices will be quoted on enlargements up to 4 x 6 feet. A small additional charge is made for sepia prints. Many Legion posts have purchased these for clubhouses.

Every public library in the country has been sent a catalogue in which every picture and every identified individual in the pictures are listed. Twelve thousand names are enumerated. The Signal Corps headquarters in Washington has compiled other lists by divisions, which will be sent to any Legion post or individual on request.

The demand for Signal Corps pictures continues to be brisk—so brisk in fact that several smart boys have cleaned up neat little stakes by buying war pictures of the Signal Corps for 15 cents apiece and selling them at outfit reunions for \$1 a throw. The War Department regrets the commercialization of these pictures, but can do nothing, except assure the public that the Government still sells them at cost.

In addition to the Signal Corps pictures, official photographs taken by the British, French, Italians and Germans will soon be available at reasonable prices, as a result of an inter-change arrangement made by the War Department. Almost two thousand of the best British pictures have been sent to the War Department and in return American photographs, especially those of the 27th and 30th U. S. Divisions, which fought with the British, have been sent to England.

Navy Lieutenant Wears Two Congressional Medals

THE name of Lieutenant John McCloy, U. S. N., is added to the list of possessors of two Congressional Medals of Honor which appeared in a recent issue of the Weekly. Lieutenant McCloy was awarded his first Medal of Honor for heroism in the Boxer Campaign, and a second was given him for services in the Vera Cruz expedition. He earned a Navy Cross, corresponding with the Army D. S. C., during the World War.

It was found necessary to check the records of both the Army and the Navy in some cases to complete the list of men to whom were awarded both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Medal of Honor. Three naval officers, all attached to Marine brigades of the Second Division were given the D. S. C. by the Army and the Medal of Honor by the Navy. The men thus doubly honored were Lt. Cmd. Joel T. Boone, a naval medical officer; Lt. Orlando H. Petty, Medical Corps, U. S. N. R. F., and Lt. Weedon E. Osborne, Dental Corps, U. S. N., deceased.

A former member of the Seventh Division justly protested at the omission of

his division from the table of American decorations awarded to divisions which appeared in the June 15th issue. The Seventh Division moved into the line in the Puvonelle sector on October 10 and 11, 1918, relieving the 90th Division. It was in defensive occupation of this sector from October 10th to November 9th and participated in the Second Army offensive from November 9th up to the signing of the Armistice on November 11th. During this tour of front-line service 35 Distinguished Service Crosses were won by men of the Seventh.

As an example of the difficulty sometimes experienced in delivering decorations to their owners, the case of Jerry Melfi can be cited. Melfi, who served with the 128th Infantry, 32d Division, was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross. When the time came to deliver the cross, he had disappeared. Through the aid of former officers of his outfit, it was ascertained that Melfi had returned to the home of his parents in Falto, Italy. The medal was sent, therefore, to the American Consul at the place nearest Falto and was delivered to Melfi by the Consul.

LEGION LIBRARY

POST officers and post members can now be fully informed about the organization and accomplishments of The American Legion when they approach potential members. A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION by Marquis James tells the story of the Paris caucus, where the Legion first came into being, of the St. Louis caucus where the at-home development commenced, of the Minneapolis convention where the constitution was drawn up and on through the Cleveland, Kansas City and New Orleans national conventions. National Commander Owsley wrote the introductory foreword. The book is nicely bound, lettered in gold, contains 320 pages and 32 illustrations. The price is \$2.50.

The following general World War books are also obtainable through this department (see other issues of the Weekly for a list of available outfit histories):

OVERSEAS STARS AND STRIPES. A reprint of all of the 71 issues of The Stars and Stripes, the A. E. F. newspaper, printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the paper was discontinued. 568 full-size pages, 18 x 24 inches. Price: \$10.80.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Reproductions in color of forty paintings by J. P. Boucher, official painter to the French Armies, of Foch, Pershing, other Allied leaders and American troop activities overseas. 11 x 14 inches. Price: \$3.25.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The story of the United States Navy in the World War. 410 pages. Price: \$3.20.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. By Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise. An unembellished, accurate account of the accomplishments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions at Cantigny and Château-Thierry and in the Marne-to-the-Vesle fighting. Maps. 255 pages. Price: \$1.60.

OUR 110 DAYS' FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops from Cantigny to the Armistice. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

THE Ninety-First Division Association is making plans to entertain ten thousand veterans of that division at its Fourth Annual Reunion which will be held in San Francisco on October 13 and 14. That number is expected for two reasons—the "Wild West Division" drew most of its members from that part of the country and the reunion will be held in the same city and on the two days just prior to the opening of the Fifth National Convention of The American Legion. James I. Herz, 376 City Hall, San Francisco, secretary of the 91st Division Association, will give full particulars about the reunion.

The citizens of Akron, Ohio, through a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and local business men, are actively at work on plans for the reunion of 37th Division veterans which will be held in that city on September 2 and 3. Women relatives of members of the Division are invited to participate in the reunion and entertainment for them is receiving special emphasis. Information concerning special railroad rates to the convention city, entertainment, etc., may be had by addressing the 37th Division Veterans Association, State House, Columbus, Ohio.

Reunion also reported:

308th Regiment Engrs.—Third annual reunion at Cedar Point, Ohio, Aug. 5, 6, 7. Address Lester Johns, 2105 Warren Road, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

An Opportunity for Veterans to Uphold the Rifle Records of '18

LEGION rifle clubs are eligible to compete in the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September. Application for entry blanks should be made immediately to General F. H. Phillips, secretary of the National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. The Government cannot defray the expenses of Legion teams, however, as is done in the case of National Guard teams.

It is expected that a Guard team from each State will be at the competitions this year and on these teams the Legion ought to have plenty of representation. A goodly percentage of the present strength of the National Guard served in the World War.

Colorado and Utah Land to be Opened to Homesteaders

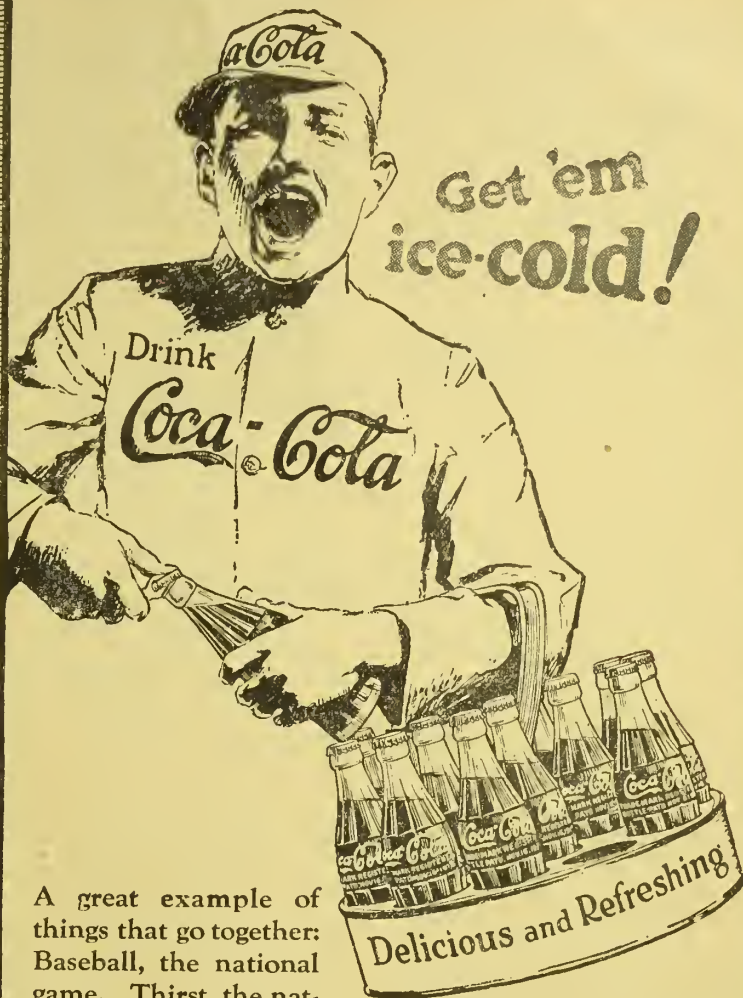
THE Interior Department has announced the opening of two more large tracts of public land upon which ex-service men will have a ninety-day preference in filing. The acreage is officially described as follows:

COLORADO: 105,600 acres in Eagle county near the towns of Eagle and Gypsum consisting of mountainous and rolling land with narrow valleys along streams and rivers, most of the valleys being occupied. The mountainous and rolling lands afford good grazing for cattle or sheep with more or less timber.

UTAH: 20,500 acres in Wayne county near Hanksville, rolling and broken lands covered with scattering undergrowth and bush grass.

The land office at Glenwood Springs, Colo., will receive filings upon the Colorado land, the land office at Salt Lake City these upon the Utah parcel.

Information about public lands not included in this announcement may be obtained by addressing Gov. William Spry, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



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A Franco-American Memorial



Dedicating "to American Friendship and Aid" the New Monument at Chaumont, France

AS a token of friendship to the United States for the service rendered during the war, a memorial has been unveiled at Chaumont, France, the former G. H. Q., A. E. F. The monument represents France holding a French poulu to her side while she extends greetings to an American doughboy. A translation of the inscription on the base reads: "To American friendship and aid, the gratitude of France—homage of the Department of the Haute-Marne and of the city of Chaumont."

In the official assemblage, besides the President of France, were Premier Poincaré, Marshals Joffre and Petain, Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, and General William Wright, General Pershing's representative. The American Legion was represented by twenty-six officers and members of Paris Post of the Legion. An enthusiastic reception was given the Legionnaires when with their colors and color guard they took their places beside the monument.

Service Medals and Campaign Ribbons May Be Worn on Civvies

WHILE the War Department has disclaimed jurisdiction over the question of former service men wearing decorations, service medals and badges with civilian clothes, it has issued a bulletin which reads in part: "The War Department considers it very desirable that authorized medals and decorations be worn on every appropriate occasion with any kind of civilian clothes." Limitations imposed on members of the Army in the wearing of medals and decorations with civilian clothes had caused considerable misunderstanding among ex-service men, but the following addition made to Army Regulations by the Secretary of War clears up this question:

Nothing in these regulations will be construed as prohibiting civilians who are entitled in their own right to decorations, service medals, and badges from wearing on all appropriate occasions such decorations, service medals and badges with civilian clothes of any kind, nor as restricting the method of wearing to that prescribed in these regulations.

The assumption on the part of ex-service men that it was improper to wear medals with civilian clothes may account for the fact that the War and Navy Departments are still holding 2,317,105 Victory Medals

which have not been claimed by their owners. Of these 2,119,410 belong to ex-service men of the Army. Only 1,223,049 medals have been distributed to army men. Former navy men have shown more interest, as more than two-thirds of the navy medals have been sent out. The exact number delivered to naval veterans is 325,652, which leaves 197,695 uncalled for.

World War vets are no different in regard to obtaining their medals from veterans of other wars. Calls are still coming in for medals of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns.

In order that veterans who have not secured their medals may do so, the following information is repeated from earlier issues of the Weekly: Applications of former army men for the Victory Medal may be filed with the nearest regional office of the Army, located as follows: Army Building, 39 Whitehall st., New York City; Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Third and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.; Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Room 270 City Hall, San Francisco, Cal. All former sailors may apply to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and all former Marines to the Major General Commandant, U. S. M. C., Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT AND STABLE

By "FINANCE"

WHEN a man invests money in a bond or a share of stock the future of his investment immediately becomes of paramount importance to him. He scans the market reports regularly, and advances or declines in the selling price of his security fill him alternately with elation or regret. Naturally he expects a favorable outcome of his venture; all investors do. Most of them, also, lay too much emphasis upon possible profit, which, while it certainly is no disadvantage, is not the prime requisite of a good investment. The things to stress are safety and regularity of income.

In this connection it is well to make certain that the business whose securities are under consideration is of a sort to justify belief in these things. A business, which is itself of a temporary nature, is not the kind of a business to put money into for a permanent investment. A business catering to a passing fad or fashion is not a permanent affair and its securities are no different. A business whose product is a luxury is practically certain to suffer from any business depression and offer suitable investment only to those who can afford to assume the considerable risks involved.

If a man wants a permanent investment, and a stable investment, he should consider only the securities of companies which are themselves permanent and stable. In other words, the essential industries, those whose output is necessary to the ordinary, everyday life of the nation, are the ones which offer the best inducements to the conservative, careful, and prudent investor. Everyone knows about the "war babies" of a few years ago; everyone has heard of the fortunes made in them. Where are these same stocks today, and how much money have the people made who bought them at anywhere from fifty to three hundred dollars a share more than they can be sold for now?

The basic industries, the essential industries, those providing the necessities of life—business and domestic—are always the most profitable in the long run. If you were going to purchase a business you certainly would consider this point, and when purchasing securities the same point is applicable, for as a stockholder you are a part owner and as a bond owner you are a creditor. As between shares in a concern manufacturing a certain kind of perfume and a steel company few people would hesitate; a railroad is undoubtedly more necessary to the country than a merry-go-round. A company whose product is in demand the year 'round, and year after year, offers the best kind of an investment always, and people with money to invest will never regret it if they essay a look into the future and try to make sure that five, ten or twenty years from now the concern in which they are obtaining an interest will be as prosperous as it is today, because it caters to the essential everyday needs of the people of the country.

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Page 8
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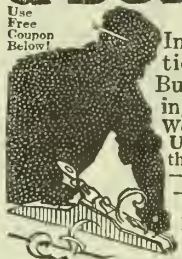
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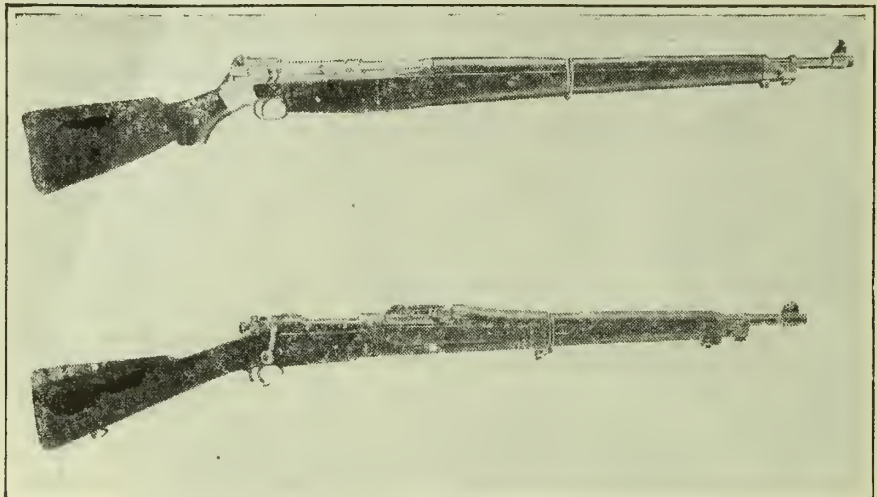
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The Doughboy's Companion of the Future Will Exceed All Speed Records



The new Garand semi-automatic rifle (above) compared with its predecessor, the Springfield

THE old Springfield and Enfield rifles of fond memory are, from present indications, to be relegated to the Government scrapheap. John Garand, an employe of the Springfield arsenal, has invented a rifle which appears to have backed the former firearms off the boards. The Garand, as the new rifle is called, is semi-automatic—a sort of a one-man portable machine gun. It can pump sixty shots a minute, as against the twenty-five per minute of the Springfield, and has nearly twenty-five percent less recoil than the older rifle. Its weight is a trifle over a pound greater and its length about four inches more.

Extensive tests made at the Springfield arsenal and the Aberdeen Proving Ground

have registered splendid results. The Garand is capable of rapid, accurate and sustained firing from the shoulder and army officials state that it promises to fulfill the many requirements that will be exacted of it. The following quoted from one of the official statements "... being at the same time a light, portable gun which can be carried without fatigue to the individual soldier" is a matter which will have to be determined by the individual doughboy of the future.

During the World War and since, the countries of the world have been engaged in endeavors to develop a semi-automatic rifle that would prove reliable and stand strenuous service. The Garand appears to be Uncle Sam's answer to the problem.

Who Won the War? Let the Government Settle the Argument

THE Army War College is issuing a set of official pamphlets or monographs which, if used properly, should settle the average war argument without resort to blows or the World Court. The booklets are carefully compiled from official sources and cover narratives of the principal operations and other things of concern to the student of or participant in the recent hostilities. They are readable, clear, thorough and accompanied by explanatory maps. The books are offered for sale at nominal prices. Those completed to date and now in print are:

"A Handbook of Economic Agencies of War of 1917," 45 cents.

"A Study in Troop Frontage," 5 cents.

"Organization of S. O. S., A. E. F.," 20 cents.

"Blanc Mont," a narrative of the operations of the Second Division in the Champagne, 20 cents.

"Operations of the Second American Corps in Somme Offensive," 15 cents.

"Aisne - Montdidier - Noyan Operations," 25 cents.

"Expansion in U. S. of Signal Corps and Air Service," 10 cents.

Volumes which will be ready shortly are: "Cambrai," an account of the actions of the 27th and 30th Divisions.

"Operations in North Russia, 1918-1919." "St. Mihiel," a description of the offensive that wiped out the salient.

"Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne Operations."

"Third Division on the Marne."

"Major Operations of A. E. F." This volume will discuss the Meuse-Argonne offensive and all American operations along the British front; also the American participation in the operations in Italy, including the battle of Vittorio-Veneto, and the operations in Siberia.

Other booklets of possible interest to veterans which may be had upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, are outlines of history of the Regular Army regiments, and a compilation of field orders of the 2nd Army Corps and of the 5th Army Corps. The field orders and a summary of the intelligence reports of the Second and Fifth Corps, and of the First, Second and 89th Divisions will be ready during the early part of August. Prices will be given on inquiry to the Superintendent of Documents.

Disabled Men of Pennsylvania Finally Rate a Hospital

AFTER two years of delay the Government is going to build a hospital for veterans in Pennsylvania. Director Hines of the U. S. Veterans Bureau announces that a 250 bed hospital costing \$750,000 will be built at Aspinwall. Bids will be opened shortly. After a long controversy the Aspinwall site was acquired but there was no money for the building. When Mr.

Hines became director of the bureau last March he reorganized the bureau's finances and commenced reducing expenses. At St. Cloud, Minnesota, he cut \$300,000 off of one hospital building project. In all he has scraped together enough to build the hospital at Aspinwall.

With both a site and the necessary building funds provided, Legionnaires in Pennsylvania are hoping that the hospital will be rushed to completion. It will take care of disabled men affected by the closing of hospitalization centers in and near Philadelphia and prevent the sending of these patients outside of the State.

The Price We Pay

(Continued from page 4)

native parentage and about one-third more paupers. Criminality and especially feeble-mindedness occur much more frequently among the children of immigrants than among the immigrants themselves, which shows that life in America has not improved the stock in these respects. An interesting fact discovered by Dr. Laughlin is that where both parents are born abroad the children are somewhat better, so far as crime and feeble-mindedness are concerned, than where one parent was native and the other foreign-born.

According to the Laughlin report, immigrants from northwestern Europe have about one-third as many criminals, nearly twice as many insane, and two and one-third times as many paupers as the general average of our entire population. Those from southern and eastern Europe have forty percent more criminals and eighty-eight percent more insane than our general population.

Some of the figures I have quoted are startling, to say the least. That they are approximately accurate, at least, cannot be doubted. In obtaining them statistics from 333 American institutions for the care of criminals, insane, feeble-minded and dependents were carefully analyzed.

In all our schools there are large numbers of "backward children," and the study of the schooling of 80,000 native-born white draftees in our war Army showed that only 50 percent of those who went to school ever got as far as the eighth grade, less than 10 percent graduated from high school and only one percent graduated from college. Of course many dropped out because they had to go to work and earn a living, but every teacher knows that very many leave school because they have failed or are doing badly and cannot make satisfactory progress. School statistics are not sufficiently full to show clearly the relative standing in scholarship of different national or racial stocks, but in schools where such records have been kept it is plain that certain stocks stand much lower than others, and in general southern and eastern Europeans stand lower than those from the north and west of Europe. A nationwide study of the nationality of those who fail to be promoted in the schools as well as of those who make most rapid progress is greatly needed.

The army mental tests had the merit that they were given to large numbers of men from all parts of the country and from many racial stocks. Nearly one and three-quarters million men were tested. It was impossible to examine carefully such a mass of ma-



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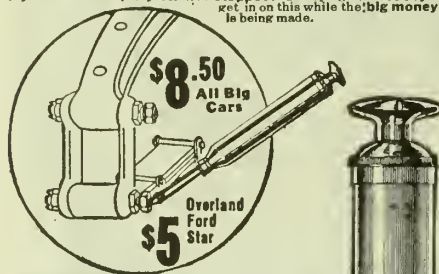
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terial and therefore it was necessary to take a fair sample of this material for study. The sample included about 100,000 of the white draft, 25,000 of the Negro draft, and 15,500 white officers. About 12,500 foreign-born whites were included in this sample.

Men were classified, according to their ability to pass the tests in eight grades, namely, A, very superior; B, superior; C+, high average; C, average; C-, low average; D, inferior; D-, very inferior; E, unfit for soldiers. These grades are sometimes spoken of in terms of "mental age," but it should be understood that there are various scales of mental age. The Binet scale was based on tests given to French children, the Stanford scale on about one thousand California children. A "mental age" of 10 years or 14 years means that the person or group tested is just able to equal the scores made by the group of children of that age selected as a standard. Furthermore it should be remembered that growth in intelligence or mental stature, like growth in bodily stature, reaches its limits rather early in life. Both usually cease before the age of twenty; thereafter one may acquire knowledge, skill, experience as he acquires strength, weight and fat, but he does not increase his intellectual capacity or his body height. In terms of "mental age" the white officers averaged 17.26 years; the average of the whole white draft was 13.31 years and of the colored draft 10.70 years.

It is practically certain that our general level of intelligence has been going down ever since the great influx of immigration from southern and eastern Europe began thirty or forty years ago. Dr. C. C. Brigham, who has made a most careful study of this whole subject, estimates that since 1901 we have added to our population more than two million white immigrants below the average Negro in intelligence.

It has been said that the Army tests do not measure intelligence. But it must be admitted that they do measure something desirable. A yard stick may measure silk or wool or cotton and tell nothing of the quality of the thing measured; but in the mental tests it is plain that the thing which was measured was essentially the same in all the men. It would probably be better to call it "mental alertness" rather than "intelligence," though it is not easy to draw a sharp line between the two.

When we realize that there is a strong tendency for criminality, insanity, feeble-mindedness and low mentality to "run in families" we are in a position to realize how very serious is this matter of indiscriminate immigration. We can never have a great nation founded on poor intellects, and educa-

tion can never supply brains to those who lack them. Mental traits and capacities are inherited as certainly as are bodily ones. Although in neither case is heredity the only factor of development, it is the most important factor and the one most difficult to modify. It is the wonderful persistence of heredity that makes immigration such a menace. If heredity could be controlled by environment, if bad traits could be changed into good ones by proper surroundings, we might hope that the atmosphere of America would transform anarchists into patriots, fools into wise men, Ishmaels into Isaiahs and both into Uncle Samuels. But, alas, we know that this cannot be done. The children of immigrants furnish a larger proportion of the inmates of some of our custodial institutions than their parents, which shows that conditions in this country do not improve the stock in the first and second generations at least.

We know that certain racial traits are inherited with such tenacity that they have come down unchanged from prehistoric times. We must reckon upon the fact that heredity in human beings can be changed only in the way in which it is changed in other organisms, that is by the selection of the parental stock, and it is foolish to suppose that we can make good and wise citizens from poor and foolish stock.

These considerations have had practically no hearing in the policies which have determined the immigration laws of this country. The demand for cheap labor has wrought more harm to America than any other one factor. The history of all other countries, in all ages, has taught conclusively that no two races can for a long period occupy the same territory without ultimately fusing. It is this fact which makes the problem of immigration so very serious. It is not merely that we share our country and our wealth with the newcomers from other lands, but we take them into our families and give to them our children, or our children's children, in marriage.

Problems of immigration demand sane and scientific treatment by our statesmen rather than the sentimental and selfish consideration which too often they have received in the past. It may be said by some that it is now too late to shut the door, that the harm has already been done and that nothing now can change the conditions which already exist. But this is an unnecessarily pessimistic point of view, and if only public attention and interest can be aroused to improving the standards of citizenship we may be able to maintain our position of leadership among the nations of the earth.

A Matter of Evidence

(Continued from page 6)

geant in charge had discovered his own .45 Colt automatic missing from its holster. He searched and could not find it. But the following morning—long before Hertz's body was found—the sergeant came upon Read in front of the holster, and the pistol was in its place.

The sergeant reported this to Lieutenant Rasche. Evidence seemed to be piling up. Doctors who examined the body reported that it was a .45 caliber

gun which had been used. With this information, next day I sent Sergeant Carl Faulkner, a Kentuckian, one of my most faithful and most successful operators, to the spot where the body had been discovered, with orders to hunt for a cartridge shell.

In the meantime, joined by two gendarmes from the village of Arnage nearby, I questioned farmers living in the vicinity. First we approached Bigot—he was a clever rogue, that way-

side café owner! He had already heard of the murder; when we arrived he denied that he had ever entertained a single American soldier.

We confronted him with Read, who had admitted spending many evenings there. Bigot suavely denied that he ever had seen him before.

But the gendarmes were not satisfied. While Bigot wrung his hands they burst into locked rooms. Within were the usual supply of American boots and breeches, barracks bags and bandoleers—goods an unscrupulous café owner was willing to take in exchange for drinks.

More important, there was a woman—a red-haired girl who spoke that strange mixed language which the French called American and which the soldier considered French. She spoke to Private Read. A sergeant took him away.

"Why is the pretty boy in irons?" she asked.

"Nothing important," we assured her. "You know him?"

"Ah, yes. He is the fiancé of my friend Germaine."

"So! Where is Germaine?"

"She left yesterday for Paris," the girl explained. "Monsieur Read, he gave her much money."

Here was a motive—which we needed.

And then came another link in the chain that slowly enwound Private Read. Two farmers living in the vicinity related to D. C. I. operators that they had heard a shot at approximately eight o'clock Monday night. Read and Hertz had been seen last together about seven. From camp through the woods along the winding path, under the railroad trestle to the place where the murder was committed, was a good forty-five minute walk.

That afternoon we returned to the woods where we had found the body. And there was Faulkner with an important bit of evidence. Deep in muddy water lay a .45 cartridge shell. On one side of it was a peculiar little dent, showing something wrong with the mechanism of the gun that had fired it. With this clue, and also with the fact that it was an automatic pistol that had killed the man and not a revolver, for the latter does not spit its empty shells, we went back to the garage.

There, with the repair shop sergeant assisting us, we examined the pistol which Read had stolen and then replaced. We carried the weapon to the woods and shot half a dozen times into the soft earth, picking up the shells. Each one had the same kind of dent as had the cartridge which had killed Hertz. The ejector was faulty. The discharged shell did not come out clean and whole—a broken point caused a slight dent in each fired cartridge.

That night in my office I questioned Private Read. Together we drove to the morgue. There on a slab lay Hertz, the man who had been killed. Read looked at the torn face, at the white hands, under the single electric bulb. But he did not wince; he was too cool; he merely shook his head and said it was too bad.

We talked to him for long hours that night. But we had warned him before—he need not make a statement. He laughed at our efforts and was silent. Days passed.

Our evidence reached this form:
Private Read and Private Hertz

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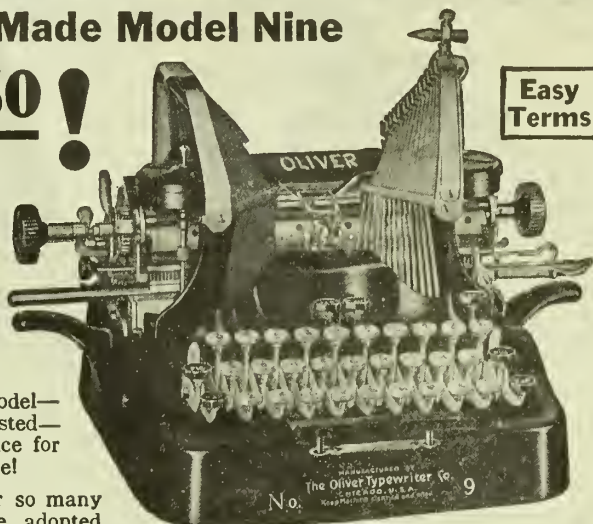
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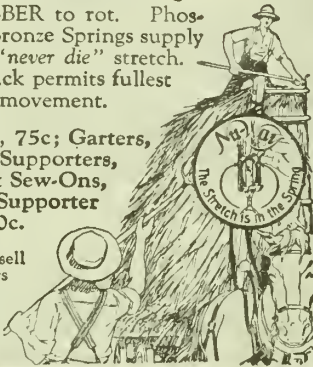
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walked out of the barracks together at the forwarding camp at seven o'clock on the night of the murder. A score of their fellows saw them on the road in front of the camp office. Hertz was known to have several thousand francs in his money belt.

In less than an hour, approximately the time it would take to reach the scene of the murder, two farmers heard a shot in the woods. Private Read told a flimsy story of having left Hertz and of going to town alone, where he saw no one that he knew. Read had a girl named Germaine at the end of the path where the body of Hertz was found. He admitted taking that dark way frequently.

Hertz was shot from behind, and with the pistol Read was known to have stolen that afternoon and to have put back the next morning, this was proved by the cartridge with the nick. Under Private Read's mattress we had found two clips of similar ammunition with one cartridge gone. In the tick we discovered a muddy uniform, from which the lower bronze button had been jerked. The dead fingers of Hertz held a button like it, with threads attached.

The day after the murder Private Read presented Germaine with a sum of money and she had disappeared. The body of Hertz had been robbed, the money belt was gone.

Read admitted being a deserter and a forger, and was considered to be a good-for-nothing in camp. Calmly, he refused to talk after his first statement.

Germaine?

There we failed.

On the Street of the Dead Rat in Pontlieu, where Germaine had formerly lived, we learned that Private Read had often visited her but that she was gone.

"Where?"

"To Paris."

"Whereabouts in Paris?"

Our answer was a shrug. There were many Germaines in Paris. The French police reported that they could not find the one we wanted.

We presented this evidence to the office of the judge advocate in Le Mans. A young officer in that department inspected it carefully, and called to talk to Read. The latter was pleasant but uncommunicative.

"It isn't advisable to prosecute," the young officer reported to the D. C. I. "We have no direct evidence. We couldn't secure a conviction. Uniform buttons are all alike. Even as regards the pistol, the evidence is circumstantial. According to military law, if one person kills another, a third must see the deed committed, unless the accused pleads guilty.

"We had better release this prisoner, although you and I know that he is guilty."

Private Read had not brought an audience to witness his murder of Private Hertz. He had not willingly thrust his head into a noose by admitting the murder.

Disappointed at our defeat, we placed him in a motor car; a D. C. I. operator took him to a base port and stood guard until he was on shipboard and the ship under way. At least one less criminal remained to worry the A. E. F. We had sent him home.

The death of Private Hertz is still unpunished. Justice failed in a tilt with the laws of evidence.

INVENTORS

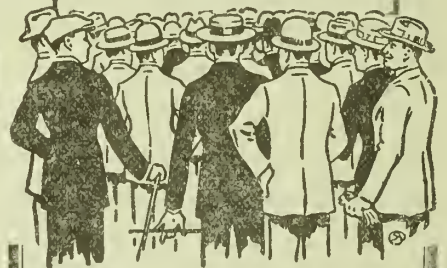
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Unreasonable Question

Exhibiting intense irritation, the school-teacher flounced into the home of Patrick Hogan, Sr.

"It's about that son of yours," she complained. "He was very impertinent to me today. I asked him why we seldom hear sounds in our dreams and he replied rudely that he didn't 'give a hoot.'"

The father studied ponderously. "Well," he replied at length. "What of that? Who does?"

Ah, Zat Langue Anglaise!

Patron: "Is bobbed hair no longer the correct thing?"

Hairdresser: "Oui, madame. For when it is longer it ceases to be bobbed."

Too Darn Genial

It had been years, according to neighborhood gossip, since the town grouch had uttered a word except to his dog and his banker. If a spark of sociability and kindness existed in him, it was said, it was for the dog. So when the animal appeared one day minus its tail, the banker was nominated to find out what the trouble was.

"What's happened to your dog's tail?" he inquired.

"Chopped it off," growled the grouch. "He was always waggin' it at somebody."

Natural Sequence

Jubbs: "What's wrong with Smith?"

Nubbs: "Nervous breakdown, I guess."

Jubbs: "What? Has he taken his vacation already?"

At the Ball Game

He: "That pitcher is very wild."

She: "How interesting! Do introduce me."

Daylight Saving

Bride: "And, dearest, did you think of me all day long?"

Young Husband: "We-e-ell, practically, sweetheart. But you know the days are so long at this time of year."

Barks from a Pup Tent

Doc Coué has said that we Americans are so used to prohibition that we can now get a thrill out of ice water. In other words, day by day we are getting water and water.

Chances are that the man who will be named the next President is now basking in peaceful obscurity. And, of course, the successful vice-presidential candidate will be in peaceful obscurity after he's elected.

Some people think it's an outrage to bury a man alive. But they think nothing of casting a vote for a vice-president.

Arithmetical problem: Though thousands are leaving for Europe and the summer resorts, why aren't there any more vacant seats in the trolleys?

"Early to bed and early to rise" is not observed by the pesky flies.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but in hot weather the can opener is no slouch.

—BILL NETCH.

No Peace at All

Mary wore a one-piece suit,
And, gee, but she is mad.
A fellow came along and asked:
"Are you the wool soap ad?"

Rosy wore a one-piece suit;
'Twas colored like a posy;
The sun was hot and like as not
It made a ring 'round Rosy.

Mamie wore a one-piece suit;
She was no sight for Quakers;
But I can say with earnestness:
"Blest are the piece-makers."
—B. C. B.

The Wave of Crime

From the Norwich (N. Y.) Sun
Dancers Pay the Fiddler

A lad in one of the grades at Sherburne high school parked his coat in a tree one day last week while he engaged in some pastime. Whereupon several boys and girls, old enough to know better, appropriated the garment and treated it in all possible manners comprised between using it as a football and a tug-of-war rope. Some eight or nine of the participants adjusted the matter by paying about 75 cents apiece, which was used in purchasing a new garment, while the others, including the teacher's pet and more accomplished liars, succeeded in getting out from under.

Keep Moving

First Native: "What's that new-fangled de-vi-ee ye hitched onto yer hired man, Josh?"

Second Native: "Waal, Si, that's a leetle invention of my own, by heck! That's a hornet attractor."

Watch Out!

First Pickpocket: "Wanna buy a watch, Red?"

Second Pickpocket: "I dunno. How much is it wort'?"

First Pickpocket: "Say! Yer don't think I was sucker enough to stop to ask the guy wot he paid for it, do yer?"

What a Relief!

The Florida beach and blue sea looked inviting to the tourist from the North, but before venturing out to swim he thought to make sure.

"You're certain there are no alligators here?" he inquired of the guide.

"Nossuh," replied that functionary,

grinning broadly. Ain' no 'gators hyah." Reassured, the tourist started out. As the water lapped about his chest he called back:

"What makes you so sure there aren't any alligators?"

"Dey's got too much sense," bellowed the guide. "De sharks done skeered dem all away."

Not His Fault

Misto Johnsing was before the court for the third time charged with erap shoot-ing.

"Sam," said the judge kindly, but with a touch of exasperation. "I don't know what you'll ever amount to. Don't you know that every man holds his destiny right in his own hand?"

"Ah knows it, jedge," replied Sam mournfully, absent-mindedly fingering the speckled cubes, "but Ah's jes' had rotten luck."

Silver Lining

There had been a blowout, and the father of the family was perspiringly and profanely changing tires.

"I don't see why you have to talk that way," said his wife reproachfully. "You act as if it were a total loss. You never see the good in things."

"Well, what good is there in this?"

"Why, it tickled the baby so. He laughed right out loud when it went bang!"

Evidence

Cole Black had fallen afoul of the law and was having a preliminary conference with his attorney.

"Can you prove an abili?" asked the latter.

"Al—says which, boss?"

"Abili. Can you prove where you were at the time the offense was committed?"

"Lawdy, boss; dat's jes' what Ah's skeered dey's gwine to do!"

Insurance Policy

"You make me so angry!" stormed Mrs. Biggs after the company had left. "Why do you insist on sitting on the piano stool all evening? Everybody knows you can't play a note."

"Neither can anybody else while I'm sitting there," explained Mr. Biggs placidly.

Not a Hic (k) Joke

"Swallow Strong for Assessor"—The San Diego Detonator.

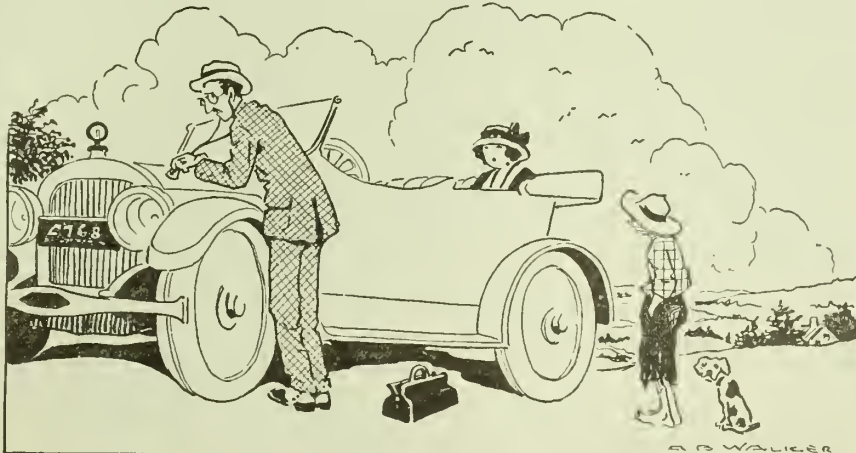
Gulpers of this headline are advised that it doesn't refer to an attempt to thrust a man named Strong down the throats of the public, but is a bulletin on the prospects of a bird named Swallow.

Any Old Time

The orchestra was strenuously announcing that there wasn't a single banana in the whole fruit market.

"Do you love dancing?" murmured the flipper, holding his partner close.

"Yes," breathed the flapper. "I can love when dancing, just the same as when I'm sitting down."



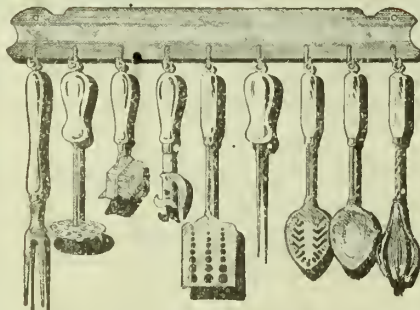
Doctor Pylls: "It's very strange. I can't locate that knock. I must get a new stethoscope."



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